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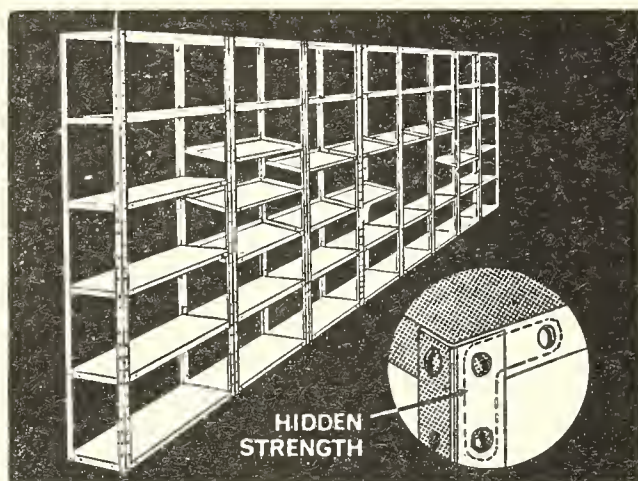


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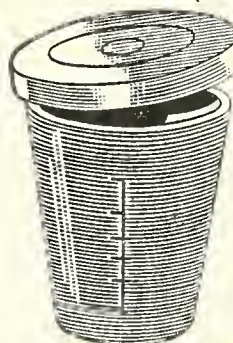
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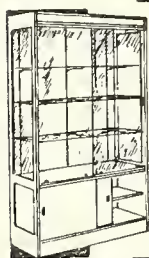
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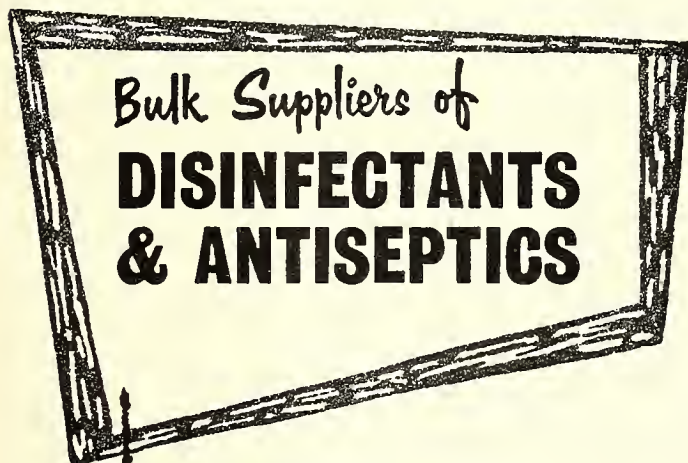
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Family	1 doz.	5/2	39/2
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Mist	1 doz.	2/10	20/10
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 182

December 26, 1964

No. 4428

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Volume 182

DECEMBER 26, 1964

No. 4428

Levy Ends February 1 MINISTER ANNOUNCES HIS DECISION

PRESCRIPTION charges for medicines and surgical hosiery are being ended on February 1. That Government decision was announced by the Minister of Health on December 17. It is applicable to charges payable by patients of general practitioners and hospital out-patients (see p. 623). Until February 1 existing charges continue to be payable.

Customs Returns

LOWER TAX YIELD FROM MEDICINES

RECEIPTS from purchase tax on medicines during the year ended March 31, fell by about £1 million to £11 millions compared with the previous year, according to the 55th report of the Customs and Excise (H.M. Stationery Office, price 12s. 6d.). The yield from perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations at £24.5 millions was down by £8.9 millions. The fall in the return from toilet products is attributed by the Customs and Excise to the lowering in the rate of tax from 45 per cent. to 25 per cent. on January 1, 1963. Because payment to the Treasury is made three months in arrears, the effect has been carried over to the 1963-64 year. The return from cameras and other photographic goods was £5.4 millions (£4.9 millions). Total amount received from purchase tax was £564.9 millions, a decrease of £5.9 millions compared with the previous year. The revenue from goods liable to tax at the rate of 25 per cent. accounted for 60 per cent. of the total tax yield.

P.A.T.A. Council

ELECTION FOR 1965

THE Proprietary Articles Trade Association announce the result of the recent election in the wholesale section is as follows:—

ELECTED

HALL FORSTER & Co., LTD.	30
EVANS MEDICAL, LTD.	27
SMITH & HILL (CHEMISTS), LTD.	24
B.D.H. (WOOLLEY & ARNFIELD), LTD.	23
BLEASDALE, LTD.	23
JAYNOX, LTD.	20

NOT ELECTED

Butler & Crispe, Ltd.	19
East Anglian Wholesale Supplies, Ltd.	17
Northern Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	5

There was no contest in the manufacturers' section, the following companies were returned unopposed:—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Elliman, Sons & Co., Ltd., The Lincoln & Midlands Counties Drug Co., Ltd., and Parke, Davis & Co. In the retail section also there was no contest, the following

were returned unopposed:—Messrs. J. C. Bloomfield, D. J. Crawford, J. E. H. Edwards and G. E. Morgan.

Essential Oils

TESTING FOR LEAD CONTENT

A **METHOD** for the determination of lead has been published as an addendum to B.S. 2073 "Methods of testing essential oils." Essential oils used as flavourings are subject to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, and there is evidence that some of the oils are contaminated with lead — mainly from crop spraying or the use of metal containers. The new method of determination, which is the fifteenth in the series, is fully described in the addendum. It depends on the absorptiometric estimation of lead dithizonate in solution, and is based on that of the Society for Analytical Chemistry. It has been adapted to apply specifically to essential oils. Copies of the addendum (to be ordered as PD 5393) may be obtained from the B.S.I. Sales Branch, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. Price 2s. 6d.

Established Remedies

CALL FOR REVIEWS OF FORMULAS

THAT there is virtue in reviewing the formulas of old-established remedies from time to time in the light of modern developments, is suggested by the Birmingham city analyst (Mr. A. H. Coombes) in his report for the third quarter of 1964. He was criticising as "unnecessarily high" the proportion of boric acid (10 per cent.) contained in a preparation intended for repeated use on the hands and skin generally. The makers had contended that their product had been in use for over fifty years. Makers of an anti-obesity tablet containing five different laxatives claimed to "destroy all superfluous tissue and prevent it forming again" stated that the labelling and advertising of the product were to be revised. A sample of lemon juice is reported to have become brown and unfit for consumption due to the presence of a yeast and to subsequent fermentation.

Eye Ointments

CODEX REVISION COMMITTEE

THE Codex Revision Committee has made the following announcement:— "The statement in the British Pharmaceutical Codex 1963 under eye ointments (page 1083) that 'The finished product is packed into small sterile collapsible tubes, which must be free from dirt and metallic particles' was inserted with the intention of ensuring that the tubes were thoroughly cleansed before use. It is not possible at present to be sure that eye ointment expressed from every tube will be free from metallic particles. Despite recent im-



IN DEEP WATERS: The pharmacy of Mr. J. G. Parry, M.P.S., 48 Broad Street, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, pictured amid the waters of the swollen River Severn during the recent floods (see C. & D., December 19, p. 603).

provements in tube manufacture, following investigation of the problem, there can be no guarantee that metal particles which remain attached to the inner surface of the tube during manufacture and which are not removed by the normal cleansing methods, will not become detached during extrusion of the ointment. Examination of tubes of eye ointment prepared in other countries shows this to be a world-wide problem. Further, there appears to be at present, no entirely satisfactory alternative container for eye ointments. Collaborative work between the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and the Collapsible Tube Manufacturers' Association commenced early in 1963. As a result it has become possible to obtain tubes of such a quality that only a few minute particles may be present in eye ointment extruded from the tubes, and none of these particles is likely to exceed 0.5 mm. in length. A meeting held earlier this year at the Ministry of Health, attended by representatives of the Ministry, A.B.P.I., C.T.M.A., the Guild of Public Pharmacists, the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, discussed this situation; as a result the B.P. Commission and the Codex Revision Committee have been asked to consider, as a matter of urgency, the inclusion of an appropriate standard which would limit metallic particles, if it should prove impossible to avoid their presence altogether, in the eye ointments which are the subject of monographs in the British Pharmacopoeia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex. The B.S.I. will be asked to take cognizance of these requirements when revising the standard for the collapsible metal tubes." The Codex Revision Committee has also decided that, fol-

lowing the decision of the Joint Formulary Committee to discontinue the use of Latin titles for preparations in the next edition of the British National Formulary, Latin names and synonyms, and their abbreviated forms, shall be omitted from the B.P.C. 1968.

Nielsen Report

INCREASE IN AVERAGE TURNOVER

RETAIL pharmacists' total average weekly turnover during September-October was £5,993,000 states the Nielsen Drug Index *Retailers' Report* issued by A. C. Nielsen & Co., Ltd., Headington, Oxford. The turnover represented an increase of 7.6 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1963. The average weekly cash sales in retail pharmacies were:—Multiples, £428; large independents, £342; medium independents, £191; small independents, £97. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1963 the increased percentage changes were:—Multiples, 5 per cent.; all independents, 8 per cent. It was estimated that the multiple pharmacies obtained 37.9 per cent. of the total turnover during the period whilst the large, medium and small independents obtained 25.2, 20.4 and 16.5 per cent. respectively. The average weekly National Health Service payments per shop were:—Large independents, £186; multiples, £159; medium independents, £133; small independents, £82. During September independent pharmacies dispensed 67.4 per cent. of the National Health Service prescriptions (an average of 997 per shop per month), whilst the multiple pharmacies dispensed 32.6 per cent. (an average of 1,469 per shop per month). National Health Service payments amounted to 26.3 per cent. of the total turnover in multiple pharmacies and 37.4 per cent. in independents.

MISUSE OF EC10 FORMS

Executive Councils asked to make monthly reports

IN an attempt to prevent the misuse of N.H.S. prescription forms the Minister of Health has called for monthly reports by Executive Councils on losses, thefts and misuse of the forms. Doctors are being told that they should report to Executive Councils when EC10 forms have been stolen from their surgeries or cars, etc. A new routine requires Executive Councils that have been notified by a doctor of such losses to consider notifying chemists by telephone or letter in the area most likely to be affected by the loss or theft. The attention of H.M. Stationery Office has also been drawn to the need for special care in the packaging and transit of the forms and if the Executive Councils notice damage or losses during transit they are required immediately to notify the Stationery Office depot from which the forms were dispatched so that the matter can be investigated urgently. Executive Councils have also been asked to review their own arrangements for the custody and distribution of the forms. The Minister states, "Like blank cheques and receipt forms, EC10 forms should be efficiently controlled

and frequently checked." The Minister hopes that the Councils will ensure that the volume of EC10 forms in the possession of doctors in their area is kept to the lowest convenient level, if necessary by increasing the frequency of issue. Doctors are also reminded of an earlier notice recommending that they should use words and not figures when prescribing amphetamine and/or barbiturates for persons who are known to have forged or altered prescription forms on a previous occasion and for known addicts and temporary residents. In the Minister's view, if a doctor is consulted by a patient unknown to him who does not appear to be on his list and he has asked for any of those preparations, it is essential that the patient be asked to produce some evidence of identity, preferably his medical card. Failing satisfactory production of identity, only the minimum quantity of drugs necessary for his immediate treatment should be prescribed. Doctors are also asked to consider the advisability of drawing a diagonal line across any blank part of a prescription form to prevent the possibility of items being added to it.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DINNER

THE president of the Ulster Chemists' Association (Mr. J. C. Wellwood) welcomed the members of the Association's executive committee, their ladies and the following guests at a dinner held in Dunmurry on December 2:—Mr. N. C. Cooper (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland) and Mrs. Cooper; the Society's secretary, Mr. Wm. Gorman, and Mrs. Gorman; Mr. J. G. Stinson (chairman, Local Pharmaceutical Committee) and Mrs. Stinson; Mr. R. G. P. McMullan (chairman) and Mr. R. J. Davidson (secretary) (Associates' Section, U.C.A.); Mr. J. N. Patterson (Ministry of Home Affairs), and Mrs. Patterson and Mr. R. C. McCullough (auditor) and Mrs. McCullough. After dinner a musical programme was provided. The toast to the president was proposed by Mr. W. H. Boyd; to the immediate past-president (Mrs. A. S. G. Watson) by Mr. J. Paul; to the guests by Mr. J. Knox and to the artistes by Mr. J. K. McGregor.

Pharmaceutical Society

BENEVOLENT FUND DANCE

THE twenty-sixth annual dinner and dance in aid of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland's Benevolent Fund was held in Dublin on December 1. Almost 500 guests were present, including the new licentiates who had that day received their certificates. They were welcomed by the president of the Society (Mr. J. P. O'Donnell) and Mrs. O'Donnell. The president expressed the appreciation of the promoters at the support received. A raffle for a Christmas hamper was won by Mrs. M. Macken, Blackrock, second prize, an electric blanket, going to Mr. Hill and third, a Philishave, to Miss Ann Ahern. The guests at the president's table included the vice-president of the Society and Mrs. M. L. Cashman; the treasurer and Mrs. T. R. Miller; the registrar and Mrs. J. G. Coleman; the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland and Mrs. N. C. Cooper; the president of the Irish Medical Association and Mrs. Flynn; the president of the Ophthalmic Association and Mrs. L. P. Pelly; the secretary of the Irish Drug Association and Mrs. B. R. J. Smith; the president of the Irish Pharmaceutical Association and Mrs. B. S. Anderson; the registrar of the Apothecaries' Hall and Mrs. O'Malley; Mr. O. H. Waller, Editor, *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*; Dr. E. Dowling (Editor, *Irish Chemist and Druggist*) and Mrs. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Collins and Mr. and Mrs. P. Devine. The organisers thank the firms that donated prizes.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

PLANS for a new city to be built in the Portadown-Lurgan area of North Armagh were published on December 9. A population of 100,000 by 1981 is being aimed at.

OVERSEAS NEWS**KENYA****Pharmaceutical Society Formed**

A NEW society, the Pharmaceutical Society of Kenya was registered in Kenya recently. The inaugural dinner of the Society is being held on January 30, 1965, with Dr. N. Mungai (Minister of Health and Housing) guest of honour. The Society intends to hold monthly meetings. Some early topics to be discussed include International Drug Cost and Variation of it; Imperial to Metric System in Pharmacy; Duty on Patent Medicines and Future Pharmaceutical Education in East Africa. Officers for 1964-65 are:— president, T. A. Sharkey; vice-president, K. S. Amin; treasurer, F. W. Souch; secretary, J. J. Patel.

INDIA**Antibiotic Production**

THE prices of penicillin manufactured by the Government of India owned Hindustan Antibiotics, Ltd., at Pimpri, are expected to be cut in the next few months. Dr. G. S. Kasbekar (managing director of the company) said recently that the company was encouraged to consider this in view of the profits it had made during the last few years. During 1963-64 it had made a net profit of Rs7,200,000 (£540,000 sterling) and announced the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. The company expects to double its streptomycin production capacity from 40 tons a year to 80 to 90 tons. The company, he said, was making vigorous efforts to export its production especially in the Middle East and South-east Asian countries, but was meeting with "very stiff competition" because of the "dumping policy of well-established pharmaceutical concerns of Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States."

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Medical Register, 1965, is being published in April 1965 (price £6; office edition £5 15s.). Order forms are available from the registrar, General Medical Council, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1.

THE Trade Marks (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1964, increase a number of fees payable in connection with the registration of a trade mark. The new fees become payable generally on or after January 27, 1965.

THE Royal Society, which is increasing the number of its annual elections from twenty-five to thirty-two, is proposing to give a substantial number of the new places to workers in both the physical and biological fields.

Courses and Conferences

A JOINT meeting of the fine chemical and Edinburgh sections of the Society of Chemical Industry is being held in Edinburgh, May 28-29, 1965. The first day is set aside for a symposium on non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents. Provisional notification of attendance should be sent to Mr. F. E. Rymill, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Ware, Herts, by December 11. Persons attending should make their own hotel bookings.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Honours unsought

I have had occasion in the past to refer to my good friend, Dr. Habakkuk Marley who, unlike his more famous namesake Jacob, seems to have found a formula for staying the march of time. Despite his age, one has the feeling that it will be a long time before he makes his bow as the ghost in any Christmas tale. He dropped in to the pharmacy the other day, bringing with him that air of dignity and polish which is so much a part of him that one cannot imagine him as ever having been a schoolboy, yet his wide knowledge and culture are proof of his having been "exposed to education" at some time in his youth. I had not seen him for a week—not, indeed, since the dinner of our local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. His presence on that auspicious occasion demands some explanation, and the story really begins in March of this year. I do not normally attend annual meetings, either of the bowling club or of the Society, contenting myself with a hasty look at the balance sheet and being quite satisfied if the totals on each side of that awesome document show the same figure. But this year a college friend of a bygone age asked me to have dinner with him and perhaps a few of the local committee before the meeting—they felt they did not see enough of the country members, and here was an opportunity. I was much flattered by the reception and was treated royally. Two hours later I made my way home in the strangest company, for on the seat beside me reposed the branch minute book, the cash book, a large correspondence file and a cash balance of 5s. 8½d. I have no clear recollection of the events that led up to my custody of the books and documents, but it seemed, for better or worse, that I was now secretary and treasurer of the Branch, with responsibilities ranging from keeping the accounts to arranging meetings and organising the annual dinner.

Inspired invitation

I was assured by my friends at the annual meeting that the duties were nominal, and that everybody would lend a hand to make them still more so. I believed the assurances implicitly, on that far off night in March, but have since had reason to think that the Ides of March, whether coming or going, have a marked influence on events. To cut a long story short (if it's not too late), I invited Dr. Marley to propose the toast of the Society at the annual dinner. He accepted with alacrity.

Marley's thost

Dr. Marley rose to propose the toast to the Society in a deferential silence. He displayed an eloquence which took his hearers by surprise. And he also staggered the recently appointed branch secretary with his feeling for pharmacy and a knowledge far beyond what might have been expected from one who paid an occasional visit to his local druggist. He urged his audience to think professionally and to make their pharmacies look professional. Why, he asked, should a professional qualification of a high standard lie concealed in surroundings so commercial that the tradition and dignity of pharmacy became submerged in a riot of merchandise only remotely connected with Galen and far removed from the ideals of Jacob Bell and William Allen? If we were not more careful, he went on, and more jealous of our heritage, the time might come when pharmacy, a most dignified, honourable and personal calling, would find its setting indistinguishable from the supermarket. That, he asserted, would spell disaster to the hopes and aspirations of all, including himself, who had a reverence for the traditions of an ancient craft. The response from a somewhat shaken member of Council reminded the audience that one of the objects of the Society was benevolence, and he made a strong appeal for support. On the way home I wanted to ask Old Marley where he had gathered his knowledge of our ancestors, but he was singing softly to himself something which sounded like: "Time was when Bell and I were well acquainted; time was when we walked ever hand in hand," followed by some reference to a saintly youth, but I could not quite make out whether he referred to Bell or to himself.

BRAINS TRUST AT PLYMOUTH

Questions on N.H.S. payments, "ethical" packs, automation

A BRAINS Trust was held at the opening meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in Plymouth, recently. The panel comprised:—Mr. G. Gorman (clerk to Plymouth Executive Council); Mr. J. Ward (director of a wholesale company); Mr. E. Burrow (retail pharmacist); Mr. J. Reynolds (representative). Question Master was Mr. M. Madge.

(1) MR. K. WADGE asked: "*Do the panel agree that it is time N.H.S. prescriptions dispensed in one month should be paid by the fifteenth of the following month?*"

MR. GORMAN replied that he did not think that they were too far behind at six weeks. Under the present arrangements it would be impossible to be paid by the 15th of the month. Not so long ago there were several months of arrears but they had now been cleared. Not all prescriptions were received from pharmacists by the third of the month, but he could assure his audience that there was no time lag. The dictum was price one month in one month. MR. WARD said he would be glad if that was done since the chemists would then be able to pay their accounts much earlier. MR. BURROW considered that the small customer would not be affected much by payment by the 15th, but obviously with a big customer, where the N.H.S. comprised at least one-third of the turnover, speedy payment was important. One thing that should be speeded up, commented MR. REYNOLDS, was the time spent in sending nasty reminders to chemists regarding small errors. That time could be devoted to pricing. He also put forward the idea that prescriptions could be staggered. After a discussion in which various ideas of staggering were considered, it was agreed that the current arrangement was the best that could be expected at present.

(2) MR. COHEN asked: "*What would the panel suggest to popularise Branch meetings and to draw in the jaded and worried tablet-counting chemists?*"

MR. BURROW opined that tablet-counting pharmacists do travel to Branch meetings and that by and large Branch attendance was quite good. Pharmaceutical subjects were best in drawing the interests of the pharmacists, he suggested. MR. REYNOLDS stated that in the course of his duties he attended Branch meetings in many different parts, but percentage attendance seemed the same everywhere and he did not think there was any magic formula.

In his own Branch, said MR. WARD, the secretary and chairman had spent over twenty years seeking an answer to the problem. He did not think there was any formula, but sticking to pharmacy and engaging well-known speakers was the best that could be done. MR. GORMAN said he obviously had no experience of pharmacy meetings, but all professions seemed to have the same problem. There seemed to be a general average percentage attendance. Controversial items on the agenda encouraged interest, he ventured.

(3) MR. WADGE asked: "*Do the panel agree that packs of 'ethical' should be standardised on 25's, 100's, etc., and not as at present on 16's, 36's, 48's, etc.?*"

The metric system was the only sensible one, despite manufacturers' problems, said MR. BURROW. There should also be standardisation of doses, he added. The A.B.P.I. had now standardised the teaspoon and tablespoon measures and that should be made general. MR. WARD said there were arguments on both sides. There were difficulties in production, the question of the size of tablets, and some packs were designed for a definite course of treatment, which explained the seemingly odd amounts in a pack.

(4) MR. WADGE inquired: "*Do the panel consider that the rota hours should be modified. On Saturdays there is little point in keeping open until 7 p.m., similarly on Wednesdays and Sundays. Would not 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. be better and not disrupt the pharmacist's Sunday so much?*"

MR. WARD considered that the pharmacist was essentially a twenty-four-hour pharmacist and that a pharmaceutical service as visualised by the Pharmaceutical Society should be a complete service.

The rota service in Plymouth kept the chemists together, said MR. BURROW. He thought that the Plymouth public appreciated the service. In the larger areas instead of having a rota one in six, two could merge and thus have a rota one in twelve, which would share the burden more amicably.

The fact that doctors were having surgeries much earlier was noted by MR. GORMAN. It might be possible that that would be of some help to pharmacists. The rota in Plymouth was one of the best he had come across, he commented.

(5) MR. MADGE asked: "*Do the panel think that automation has any future in pharmacy?*"

MR. BURROW thought it might help if there were standardisation of scripts and prescribing, but could not really see any future for the automation of pharmacy.

MR. WARD agreed. MR. GORMAN considered that there could be no automation in dispensing but there might be automation in prescribing although he did not think it would be of any great use in this country. MR. REYNOLDS thought there was definitely no future for automation in retail pharmacy.

(6) MR. ROWE asked "*What are the panel's comments on the prices structure of the recent N.H.S. award?*"

"The biggest swindle ever perpetrated on pharmacists," said MR. BURROW. The public really thought and some chemists thought that they were going to get £240 on an average per pharmacy, plus any increase. A leaf should have been taken from the postmen's book. They had refused to take any notice of the Minister's final offer, and had eventually won the day. MR. WARD stated that although he was not a retail pharmacist, he thought that the principles were right, but the amount was

wrong. That was especially so in view of the fact that resale price maintenance was going, which would have a very serious effect on pharmacists. MR. REYNOLDS fully agreed that it had been a complete swindle.

(7) MR. COHEN asked: "*Can the brains trust visualise pharmacy in this country copying the line of the pharmacy in the U.S.A., i.e., would the pharmacist become a 'soda jerk' amidst all the modernisation projects?*"

MR. BURROW said he doubted if all U.S.A. pharmacists were "soda jerks," there were vast differences. The multiples, though, tended to advance in that direction, with an ethical department completely surrounded by unethical preparations, but with rising standards of education and the likelihood of a degree becoming the basic qualification, pharmacy would probably rise to a higher plane. Agreeing, MR. GORMAN said he thought things would become more and more complicated, but he considered that the N.H.S. aim should be to raise its standards and correspondingly the standard of the pharmacy. MR. REYNOLDS was optimistic, he thought the path ahead rose upward.

MR. WARD said that if pharmacists produced a service to the public, they would advance and prosper. In the U.S.A. there were probably two groups, the professional pharmacists and the completely commercial ones.

BRANCH EVENTS

BLACKPOOL

Annual Dinner

VISITORS from the Preston, the Lancaster and Morecambe and the Liverpool Branches were among the 270 guests who attended the annual dinner of the Blackpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently. Mr. A. S. Smith, secretary, proposed the toast "The President" (Mr. H. Rigby) to which Mr. Rigby responded. The toast "The Ladies and Visitors" was proposed by Mr. M. B. Hastings and responded to by Mrs. M. B. Rigby. A presentation of a silver cigarette box to Mr. Rigby from the Branch was made by Miss M. G. Parkinson and Mrs. A. S. Smith presented the bouquet. A collection for pharmaceutical charities realised £23 5s. The toastmaster was Mr. M. W. J. Limb.

SWANSEA

Golfing Society Formed

THE Swansea & West Glamorgan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (Golfing Society) has recently been formed. Officers elected for the coming season were:—Captain, C. R. Dickens; vice-captain, J. W. Rees. It will organise the golfing activities of the Branch which have realised £100 yearly for benevolence during the past few years. The thirty-seventh annual ball of the Branch was held on November 12. Chief guest was Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (vice-president, Pharmaceutical Society) with Mrs. Bloomfield. The event was a "full house," 446 members and guests being present. The function realised over £170 toward the Branch fund for benevolence.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE Government's intentions regarding National Health Service charges were stated in special announcements in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons, MR. KENNETH ROBINSON said that the prescription charges comprising the "ordinary two shillings charge for prescriptions and charges for elastic hosiery" payable both by the patients of general practitioners, and by hospital out-patients, together with the charges payable by hospital out-patients for certain appliances, were to be abolished from February 1, 1965. The charges which were created in 1952 had been a financial barrier between "the patient and the treatment he needed." The Minister of Health said that with the Secretary of State for Scotland consultations were beginning with the professions on the amending of their terms of service, with a view to making the necessary regulations when the House reassembled after the Christmas recess. Until February 1, the existing charges would continue to be payable. It was the Government's aim to abolish the charges for dental treatment and appliances and those for spectacles, but it would not be possible to introduce such legislation during the current session. MR. R. F. WOOD wanted to know if the Minister could give any estimate of the resulting increase in the number of prescriptions, and particularly, could he give an assurance that doctors would be able to cope with the increased load in the middle of winter. MR. ROBINSON in reply said that the Government had given priority to implementing a specific election pledge. There would, in all probability, be some increase in the number of prescriptions, which it was impossible to assess at the moment but there would also be, he hoped, some reduction in the amounts prescribed by doctors now that they no longer had any need to consider the ability of their patients to pay the prescription charges. He was aware that some members were anxious about the possibility of an increased work load but he believed that their fears in that respect were exaggerated. MR. E. R. LUBBOCK asked why it was impossible to remove the charges on dental treatment at the same time and he wanted to know if MR. ROBINSON had made any estimate of the administrative saving that would result from the abolition of prescription charges. MR. ROBINSON said it was difficult to estimate the precise administrative savings, but to set against the lost gross revenue from charges there was the amount of just under £3 millions representing National Assistance Board refunds to patients. It was the Government's aim to abolish all dental charges and it would do so as soon as practicable.

In the House of Lords, LORD TAYLOR said that the Government estimated the cost of abolishing the prescription charges and charges for certain appliances for hospital out-patients would be £25 millions a year. Charges for dental appliances and spectacles were estimated at something under £20 millions.

Excessive Prices

MR. W. S. SHEPHERD asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would introduce amending legislation so as to allow the Monopolies Commission to inquire into complaints of excessive prices charged by those operating patents in the United Kingdom. MR. GEORGE DARLING (Minister of State, Board of Trade) on December 17 replied in the negative saying there was no need for amending legislation. There were already provisions in the Patents Act designed to remedy abuse of monopoly rights, and under existing monopolies legislation, the Monopolies Commission could investigate complaints of that sort.

Sale of Goods Act

MR. SHEPHERD wanted the President of the Board of Trade to amend the Sale of Goods Act to ensure that "cash buyers were afforded as much protection as those buying on hire-purchase terms." MR. DARLING said on December 17 that the matter was raised when the Hire Purchase Act was discussed. It was an anomaly that must be corrected and probably the best time to deal with it would be when the Sale of Goods Act was amended. MR. EDWARD HEATH then asked for an assurance that the Government would press ahead with the programme previously laid down for implementing the remainder of the Molony Report and MR. DARLING replied the Government had already undertaken to do so.

Relief from Surcharge

When answering LORD AMULREE in the House of Lords on December 15, LORD RHODES (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade) said that articles "intended for use non-commercially in scientific research or for a purpose connected with the advancement of any branch of learning," qualified for relief from the temporary import charge. He also indicated that the procedure for obtaining the exemption was similar to that applying for relief from duty under the Import Duties Act, 1958, and set out in Notice 342 issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

In the House of Commons, DAME PATRICIA HORNSBY-SMITH asked the Minister of Health if he would give an assurance that the additional amounts required to meet the cost of the 15 per cent. surcharge on imported medical equipment, medical aids and pharmaceutical goods would be met by increased Ministry allocations, and that the regional boards would not be required to cut their existing programmes to meet the additional costs. Mr. Kenneth Robinson (Minister of Health), in a written reply on December 15, indicated he would take account of the situation when he reviewed the board's general financial position.

Decimal Currency

Replying to a number of questions on decimal currency on December 15, MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN (Chancellor of the Exchequer) stated that he regretted

the Government were not yet in a position to make a statement on the possible introduction of a decimal currency.

Diabetes

MR. JOHN HARVEY asked the Minister of Health what steps he was taking to assist in the earlier and wider detection of diabetes, and SIR BARNETT STROSS (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health), in a written answer on December 14, replied that screening for early detection was being further considered by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee in the light of the findings in the surveys already undertaken and of developments in screening methods.

House Adjournment

MR. HERBERT BOWDEN (Lord President of the Council) announced on December 17 that the House would adjourn on December 23 until January 19.

LEGAL REPORTS

Not of the Nature Demanded

A PLEA of guilty was entered at Leicester city magistrates' court for Leicester Co-operative (Chemists), Ltd., 4 Union Street, Leicester, to a charge of selling drugs contrary to section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at their Union Street shop and a fine of £20 was imposed. It was alleged by the prosecution that a public health inspector bought 6 oz. of powdered alum from the shop which, on analysis, was found to contain only 28 per cent. alum; the remainder being made up of Epsom salts. Defending solicitor told the court that the powdered drugs were kept in a drawer near to the Epsom salts and by accident an assistant had tipped Epsom salts into the powdered alum drawer. He explained that the system had been changed and containers were now used.

Trickery and Roguery

TOWARDS the end of November, at a hotel in Paddington, London, police caught up with "elusive" Leonard Meredith, a general wholesaler, 33 Hall Street, Finsbury Park, London N.4. His cases were packed and he was about to leave. Then, said a detective-constable at Old Street magistrates' court on December 9, they went to Meredith's shop at 33 Hall Street and on the shelves saw what appeared to be a large amount of stock in boxes and parcels. The boxes were "just a facade," containing only newspapers and soiled clothing. Meredith pleaded guilty to three charges of obtaining money by false pretences and asked for 185 similar offences to be taken into consideration. He was sent to London Sessions for sentence. Amount involved was approximately £2,230. The detective said Meredith had been trading as a dealer in linens and toiletries and had been sending out catalogues to small shopkeepers all over the country—except London. He had also been advertising in newspapers offering cut-price goods and a 24-hr.-service. Until the early part of July orders placed with him had been met. Then police started to get

complaints that people had not been receiving goods or confirmation that their money had been received. Meredith, who was seen, returned four sums of money. "Later we had many more complaints from all over the country," added the detective. "This man has been very elusive." On November 23 he was arrested. Over sixty letters containing cash had been taken possession of by the police. In all about £700, £139 of it on Meredith himself, had been recovered.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses.

POTTER & MOORE, LTD. — Mr. A. J. E. Madden, who has served this company for thirty-six years, is retiring at the end of the year and will consequently be giving up his directorships of Potter & Moore and overseas companies.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER, A.G. — The company's shares improved by 18½ points to 622 per cent., following the news on December 17 of an equity increase, bonus shares and higher dividends. One bonus share is given for every two held and it is intended to increase the equity eventually to DM1,350 millions. First step is an immediate DM65 millions rights issue of one for 13 at 300 per cent. bringing the capital to DM900 millions. The annual meeting in May 1965 will then be asked to agree to raise the capital from the company's own resources to DM1,350 millions. A dividend of 13 per cent. is proposed on the shares eligible to receive a 1964 dividend. They include the new bonus issue, thus making the effective rate of distribution 19½ per cent. In addition, a convertible loan stock issue of DM250 millions is being offered to shareholders in the Spring.

BUSINESS CHANGES

UNITED GLASS, LTD., are transferring their headquarters to Kingston Road, Staines, Middlesex, on January 4, 1965 (telephone: Staines 51321).

DIVA-PHARMA, LTD., is the new trading title adopted by Diva Laboratories (Great Britain), Ltd., 45 Mount Street, London, W.1.

Appointments

IZAL, LTD., Thorncliffe, Sheffield, have appointed Mr. D. G. Lacey their marketing manager and Mr. G. A. Hewes, brand manager.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex, have appointed Mr. R. W. S. Wigmore manager of their bulk sales department. He will assume his new duties on January 1, 1965, when Mr. F. C. D. Back (who was formerly manager of the department) takes up his directorship (see C. & D., December 19, p. 605).

PULLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC, LTD., Perivale, Middlesex, announce a re-arrangement of the sales force as follows: Mr. F. J. Hobbs (sales supervisor, Southern division); Mr. A. R. Maughan (Kent and South-east London); Mr. J. R. Garth (City, West End and part of Surrey); Mr. A. C. Lewis

(West Country); Mr. A. J. Price (South Wales and Birmingham); Mr. P. J. S. Barker (North London, North-West Home Counties); Mr. G. M. Poole (sales supervisor, Northern division); Mr. G. K. Weare (North Wales, Merseyside and Lancashire); Mr. P. N. H. Clokie (Scotland and Northern Ireland); Mr. J. Wincott (Yorkshire); and Mr. L. Fisher (East Midlands).

PERSONALITIES

MR. E. A. G. MORGAN, M.A., M.I.Ex., who has been appointed managing director of the Phillips, Scott & Turner Co., was responsible for the growth of the company's export business until June 1963. He then became joint general manager of both the British and European businesses.

MR. W. F. STEWART, M.P.S., celebrated twenty-five years in business recently by entertaining a company of forty, comprising his staff, their friends and business associates, to a theatre and supper in Glasgow. Mr. Stewart went to Bathgate, West Lothian, by chance in the autumn of 1939 to act as locum to the late Mr. A. C. Hossack, who was in hospital. Eventually he took over the business, and has seen it grow from a single shop to a three-department store with branches at Boghall and Blackburn. He has taken a keen interest in local affairs, and serves as junior bailie on Bathgate town council. Mr. N. Fraser, M.P.S. (senior member of the staff), later presented Mr. Stewart with a barometer and Mrs. Stewart with a gift of chocolates from the employees.

DEATHS

BAILEY. — On December 7, Mr. Thomas Leonard Bailey, M.P.S., 135 Outram Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottingham. Mr. Bailey qualified in 1914.

CLARKE. — On November 30, following a cerebral haemorrhage, Mr. Dudley G. Clarke, who represented the Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10. in the counties of Durham and Northumberland from 1935 until he retired in April 1960.

COLSTON. — On December 16, Mr. John Adam Colston, M.P.S., 16 Bannatyne Street, Lanark. Mr. Colston qualified in 1934.

DOUCH. — On December 13, Mr. Walton Douch, M.P.S., Alverstoke, Woodlands Rise, Sevenoaks, Kent. Mr. Douch qualified in 1903.

RUSSELL. — On November 28, Mr. Frank Russell, M.P.S., St. Eloi, Cadbury Road, Sunbury, Middlesex. Mr. Russell qualified in 1920.

SUMNER. — On November 13, Mr. Albert Sumner, M.P.S., Alton House, Hill Head, Colyton, East Devon. Mr. Sumner qualified in 1913.

TAYLOR. — Recently, Mrs. Eleanor Mary Taylor, M.P.S., The Heights, Bentmeadows, Rochdale, Lancs. Mrs. Taylor qualified in 1942.

WEBB. — Suddenly, on December 16, Mr. John Laurence Webb, M.P.S., Rivermead, High Road, Byfleet, Surrey. Mr. Webb qualified in 1929.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Sales Record. — World sales of Instamatic cameras since May 1963 have reached the 6 million mark, an average of 16,000 cameras sold during each working day, state Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Photographic Year Book. — The 1965 edition of the photographic year book published by Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., Hendon Way, London, N.W.4, is on sale through photographic dealers chemists and bookshops (retail price 6s. 6d.).

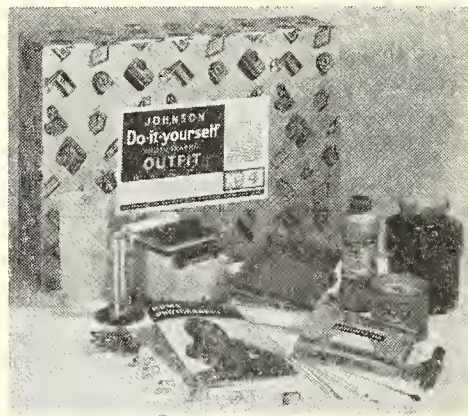


PHOTO KIT AS GIFT: The Johnson No. 4 home photographic outfit, contents of which, with 104-p. home photography book by A. R. Pippard, B.Sc., and Kevin Macdonnell, are a developing tank for 120, 127 or 35-mm. films, mains operated contact printer, three dishes, two forceps, two film clips, 10-oz. measure, two stirring rods, water circulator, six print clips, three masks, 250-c.c. of Unifilm developer, 468 developer (for paper) and 250 gm. of Fixadon fixer for films and paper. Makers are Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Hendon Way, London, N.W.10.

A New Distributor and His Policy. — The ranks of photographic equipment distributors have recently been swelled by Paul Plus, Ltd., 29 King Street, Newcastle, Staffs, who announce their policy as being to simplify dealers' stocking problems by offering a limited range of capital goods specially made for them by manufacturers in Japan, Italy and Germany. Products ready for immediate distribution include an 8-mm auto-threading zoom projector, two fully-automatic exposure 8-mm. zoom cine-cameras, one with power zoom and both with electric drive, a cadmium sulphide exposure meter, and a range of binoculars.

Colour Scholarships. — Six Kodak scholarships in colour photography, tenable for three months in the technical training centre of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, United States, are again being offered by Kodak, Ltd. in 1965. The scholarships are available to British subjects normally resident in Great Britain or Northern Ireland. Applicants should have reached a standard equivalent to a first class pass in the final examination in photography of the City and Guilds of London Institute or the Intermediate Examination of the Institute of Incorporated Photographers. Application forms can be obtained from the secretary, Kodak, Ltd., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 or from any of the Kodak branches. Closing date for applications is February 28, 1965.

NEW PRODUCTS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Laevulose With Ascorbic Acid.—Laevulose C, a new speciality of Calmic, Ltd., Crewe, Ches, has been formulated to supplement the metabolic need of chronic alcoholic patients and those suffering from liver glycogen depletion due to other endogenous or exogenous intoxications. The formula is based on the value of high concentrations of laevulose and ascorbic acid in preserving and restoring the liver glycogen stores. Each 100-mil bottle contains, in addition to 65 gm. of laevulose and 1.3 gm. of ascorbic acid, 60 mgm. of pyridoxine hydrochloride. There is also a 250-mil dispensing pack.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES



Crystal Clean.—Dermosa Beauty Products, Ltd., 8 Radnor House, 93 Regent Street, London, W.1, have introduced Secret crystal clean hair spray which, they state, will leave no sticky film or visible trace and will leave the hair crystal clean. The spray, which contains a new French perfume, has been formulated with lanoline "for the most discriminating." It has a gold, orange and black container with a gold cap.

PACKAGING NOTES

More Self-adhesive Labels.—A new type of Jiffytape self-adhesive label in gold and silver mirrored acetate, which, it is claimed, gives lettering a striking effect has been introduced by Paynes Jiffytape, Ltd., 1 Speedy Place, London, W.C.1. Supplied in roll, sheet or selvage form, in any shape or size and with varying degrees of adhesive.

Embossed Labels to Order.—Fisons, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, market two sizes of Dymo-Mite horizontal embossing tool, for producing raised white letters and numerals on coloured, self-adhesive polyvinyl chloride labels $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. For the larger version there are also available an aluminium tape and an interchangeable head for vertical embossing.

Coding and Pricing Machine.—Ticket Services, Ltd., 22 Duncan Terrace, London, N.1, offer their Pricemaster as a precision-built machine for producing price and code labels on plain self-adhesive paper, printing and perforating being performed in one operation. It avoids the use of ink rollers or pads by using a specially prepared ribbon and magnetic ink. The use of this ribbon enables a rapid change of colour to be made.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about: Karfordex

TRADE NOTES

Generally Available.—Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, announce that Trentadil, which hitherto has been restricted to hospital use, is being made generally available to the medical profession from January 1, 1965.

Price-maintained.—The Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Holloway Road, London, N.1, announce that the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements has accepted the Company's application under the Resale Prices Act, 1964, to exempt dry batteries from the provisions of the Act.

Sole Agents for an American Company.—An agreement has been concluded whereby Three Hands Products, Ltd. (a subsidiary of Jeyes Group, Ltd.), will have the exclusive right in Great Britain to sell and distribute products manufactured by the Drackett Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., effective January 1, 1965.

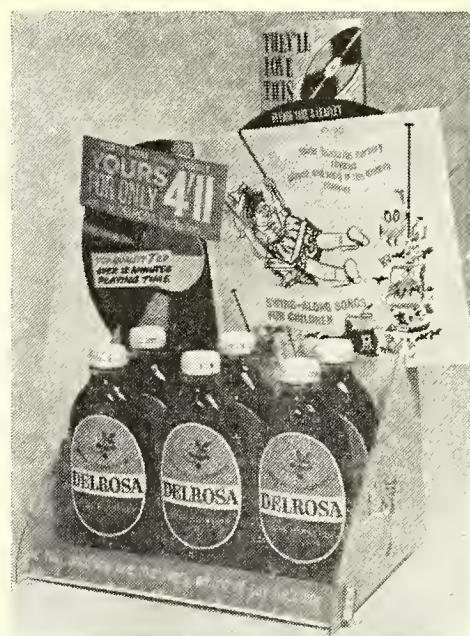
Address Label Needed.—Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, point out that Bazedrex inhalers are now scheduled as a Part 1 poison and therefore need to be labelled "POISON," and to carry the supplier's name and address label. The manufacturers are making available self-adhesive "Poison" stickers via both SK&F and Menley & James representatives for stocks held by retailers and wholesalers.

Now D.D.—Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, advise that, under the Dangerous Drug Act, 1964, Pulvules Doloxene (32 and 65 mgm.), Pulvules Doloxene compound, Pulvules Doloxene compound 65, Pulvules Doloxylal and syrup Histadyl EC are now subject, though exempted from full control. The regulations require a wholesaler to register with the Home Office if he does not hold a licence to deal in dextropropoxyphene and codeine preparations.

In Soft Tissues to Stay.—At the national sales conference in Sheffield (on December 10 and 11) of Bronco, Ltd., the Peter Dixon Group subsidiary handling the marketing of Dixcel and Bronco tissues, Mr. Philip H. Dixon (director of the Group's Oughtibridge mill) reported that Dixcel facial and toilet tissues had achieved the status of third brand-leader throughout the United Kingdom, and second in the Greater London area. Dixcel had reached that stage in the 365 days since its national launch. The Group had nine paper machines, with a capacity of nearly 100,000 tons per annum. The soft tissue market was expanding and Dixcel was beginning to be sold in the volume essential for success; with Bronco tissues the company was still increasing its brand share. Mr. Douglas A. Rogers (sales director, Bronco, Ltd.) announced a record allocation for advertising in 1965.

Change of Distribution.—The boards of Johnson's Ethical Plastics, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, and of Spa Brushes, Ltd., Chesham, Bucks, announce the transfer of the Hughes domestic and toilet brush business to Spa Brushes,

Ltd., who have already commenced manufacture of the range. From Feb-



RECORDED RHYMES FOR PURCHASERS: Counter display for current Delrosa rose-hip syrup offer: a record of nursery-rhyme songs which shoppers can send for. The record is available only through stockists at 4s. 11d. plus a Delrosa bottle top.

ruary 1, 1965, marketing and distribution of the Hughes range is being undertaken by Messrs. Spa. Until that date, sales and administration continue to be handled by Johnson's Ethical Plastics, Ltd., to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

Training as Representatives.—A series of two-week "basic knowledge" courses is being prepared by Planned Training (training division of Sales and Marketing Registry, Ltd., 57A New Broadway, Ealing, London, W.5). Each course consists of ten evening lectures designed to give the would-be medical representative a good grounding in the requirements needed for selling to the medical profession. "Having taken a course of instruction," say the promoters, "the salesmen should have sufficient scientific knowledge and confidence to go straight on to product training." Sales executives and company training officers are invited to sit-in on one of the courses. They should contact Mr. C. A. Newman at the company's address.

Discontinued.—BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM, LTD., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, are replacing the present 4 fl. oz. and 40 fl. oz. packs of Villescon liquid, when exhausted, with packs of 120 mls and 1 litre respectively. The 100-tablet pack of Valtorin is out of stock and is not being replaced. Valtorin is being discontinued when existing stocks of the twelve and 300-tablet packs are exhausted; that is expected to be some time during January 1965. — PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, have discontinued issuing aloin belladonna strychnine and cascara sagrada tablets (CCT14), size 1,000; stocks are exhausted. — PHARMETHICALS (LONDON), LTD., Victoria Wav, Burgess Hill, Sus-

sex, have discontinued issuing Presuren sodium hydroxydione hemisuccinate.—**ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD.**, Wembley Park, Middlesex, have ceased to issue the 25-tablet pack of Glosso-Sterandryl 5-mgm. — **ROBINSON & SONS, LTD.**, Chesterfield, Derbys, are rational-

ising their range of standard boxes and are discontinuing manufacture after December 31 of the Chepette ointment box, which has been largely superseded by the A.P.D. (all-purpose-dispensing) and Sealite ointment box ranges. The G.P.O. pill box is also discontinued.

Calendar Free.—A two-colour six-months-to-a-side calendar offered free as a reminder of the name, address and telephone number of Arnold R. Horwell, Ltd., surgical appliance manufacturers, 17 Cricklewood Broadway, London, N.W.2.

Drugs Against Viruses

DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITY OUTLINED TO INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTS

THE current status of antiviral chemotherapy, and the properties sought in new compounds, were outlined to members of the fine chemicals group of the Society of Chemical Industry at a meeting on December 4. The speaker, DR. D. J. BAUER (Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine) explained that the principle behind an antiviral test was to get the virus growing and try and stop its growth by exposing it to a chemical compound. Once activity appeared to have been established, a dose response line had to be obtained because if it could not, the antiviral activity did not exist and the preliminary tests had given a false positive result. Application of that procedure would have put out of consideration many compounds with alleged antiviral activity that had made their appearance in the literature over the past twenty years. Since viruses would grow only in living cells, antiviral tests must be carried out in tissue culture or in animals. Both could give false positives and false negatives. For example, a compound might be highly active in animals, presumably due to a conversion to an active metabolite in the whole animal not possible in isolated cells. It was commoner, however, for compounds to be active in tissue culture, but inactive in animals. That was usually due to an inability to realise the degree of activity in tissue culture required before demonstrable activity could be expected in animals.

Culturing the Virus

To grow viruses in tissue culture, it was first necessary to grow a continuous layer of cells in a tube, bottle or culture plate containing a liquid medium to provide the nutrients required for the growth of the cells. The medium was then replaced by medium containing virus. The virus particles became adsorbed on to the cells, entered

them, and began to multiply. After sufficient time for infection of the cells had elapsed, the medium containing virus was replaced with medium containing the compound being examined. Inside an infected cell the virus multiplied, forming a new crop of virus particles which were liberated by the death and disruption of the cell, or in the case of influenza and related viruses, by extrusion from the cell surface. The new virus particles now set up infection among the remaining cells, some *via* the liquid medium, others being liberated in direct contact with the surface of another cell.

During that time the virus was exposed to the action of the test compound in two different situations. In the medium it existed as the intact, mature virus particle and the part in direct contact with the compound was its surface layer. In the cell, however, the virus particle became dissolved, its components diffusing through the cytoplasm and becoming invisible. Later, new material appeared which gradually became organised into new virus particles. Provided that the compound could penetrate the cell, it could thus find the virus particle with its internal structure exposed and with its nucleic acid in the process of carrying out its functions. The cell-virus system was also exposed to the action of the compound at the cell surface. It was possible that a compound might react with those groups on the cell surface necessary for the attachment of the virus particle, so preventing infection.

Which of those properties was characteristic of the true antiviral agent? An effect on the cell surface, could be excluded because that would probably lead to cell malfunction, which would be expressed as toxicity. Also, virus particles from an infected cell could pass directly into adjacent cells without entering the extracellular spaces.

Extracellular inactivation of the virus could also be excluded as a mode of action because the most effective extracellular inactivator of virus—specific antibody—nearly always failed when used to treat established virus infections. Thus the definition of the true antiviral agent must be that the compound could prevent the multiplication of the virus in the cell.

Growth of Virus in Cell

That property could be demonstrated by studying the growth of the virus in the cell. It was found that after the virus entered the cell it disappeared for a time, but after four hours or so a new yield of virus appeared reaching its maximum after eight to twelve hours. If isatin 3-thiosemicarbazone was present in the medium in a concentration

of $10\mu\text{M}$, the appearance of new infective virus was completely prevented. The compound was thus a true antiviral agent.

Before being tried in man, the activity of an antiviral agent must, if possible, be verified in animals at clinically feasible dose levels. That was often impossible, because many important viruses causing disease in man (for example, chickenpox, adenoviruses, common cold viruses).

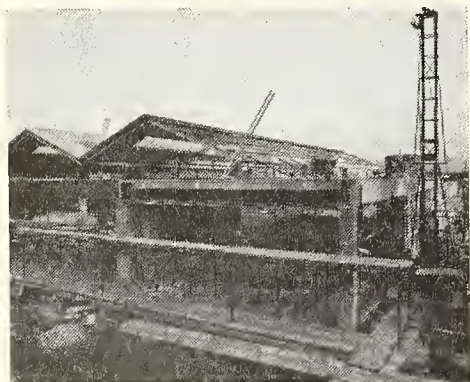
Applications for Antiviral Agents

Some virus diseases could be successfully treated with drugs. They were herpetic and vaccinia keratitis, which responded to idoxuridine, and eczema vaccinatum and vaccinia gangrenosa, which responded to methisazone. Of the virus diseases, some might be expected to be preventable by chemoprophylaxis, shown possible by the prevention of smallpox with methisazone. Some would probably not be treatable with drugs, on account of particular features of the disease process, but some of those may be preventable. Examining the immunological approach to virus diseases the speaker said that they could not generally be treated with vaccines and antisera, though many were preventable. Immunology was therefore applicable only to virus diseases that were preventable but not treatable: Antiviral chemotherapy offered much more opportunity.

Dr. Bauer then outlined the experimental work carried out to develop isatin 3-thiosemicarbazone to a point at which it could be applied to man. The main use of a compound active against the pox virus infections could undoubtedly lie in the prevention and treatment of smallpox, which had two variants: Alastrim producing a mild illness in man with a mortality of 0.5 per cent. or so, and variola major, producing a severe illness and a mortality of 30 to 90 per cent.

Experiments in mice had shown that at low dose-levels the compound had a high degree of activity against alastrim. The N-methyl analogue and the parent compound were active, but at somewhat higher dose levels. Against variola major infection isatin 3-thiosemicarbazone protected at doses down to 10 mgm. per kilo, with 100 per cent. mortality in the controls, and the N-methyl derivative protected down to 2.5 mgm. per kilo.

A trial was therefore thought worthwhile in man to see whether any protective effect could be observed in persons who had been in intimate contact with smallpox patients, and who were therefore exposed to the risk of developing the disease. The selected compound had been 1-methylisatin 3-thio-



HULL WHOLESALER'S NEW HOME: Work under way on new 22,000 sq. ft. wholesaling warehouse for Loffhouse & Saltmer, Ltd., in Stoneferry Road, Hull.

semicarbazone (methisazone; Marboran; compound 33T57) and the trial was carried out in Madras, in south India. Smallpox contacts had been either offered treatment with the compound or left untreated. Cases of smallpox occurring among them were recorded. The incidence of smallpox was found to be lower in persons who had been vaccinated (5.2 per cent. compared with 28 per cent. in the non-vaccinated) but was far from being zero, the protective effect of the drug being apparent. Total results of the trial, including persons of all types of vaccination status,

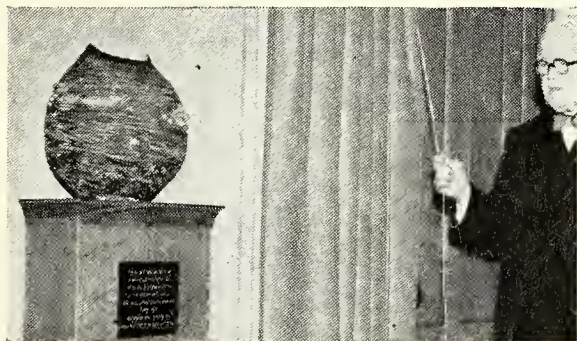
showed that there were three non-fatal cases among 1,101 treated contacts, and seventy-eight cases with twelve deaths among 1,126 untreated contacts. Treatment with methisazone may therefore be assumed to have prevented some 70-80 cases of smallpox.

Turning to the treatment of established disease, Dr. Bauer said that herpetic keratitis in man could be cured with idoxuridine (5-iododeoxyuridine), an antimetabolite that prevented the incorporation of thymidine into deoxyribonucleic acid. It inhibited the multiplication of herpes and vaccinia viruses

in tissue culture and was widely used in the treatment of herpetic ulcers of the cornea. Methisazone could be used in the treatment of some complications of smallpox vaccination.

Thus, antiviral chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis were established facts but there were difficulties facing the future development of antiviral drugs. The main problem to be solved was the narrow spectrum of activity but the speaker was sure that methisazone and idoxuridine were merely the first means of entry into a hitherto closed field of therapeutics.

SOME PHARMACEUTICAL EVENTS OF 1964



PLAQUE TO A PIONEER: In a year of attack on resale price maintenance Mr. H. Humphreys Jones unveils at the Pharmaceutical Society's headquarters a plaque and memorial to founder of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association (the late Sir William Glyn Jones). **FRANCO-BRITISH OCCASION:** French and British pharmacists are given a civic welcome in the Salle des Etats, Dijon, during the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress.



ALL THAT REMAINS OF A PHARMACY SCHOOL: A plaque at the Plymouth College of Technology, unveiled in April, records that the College once housed a school of pharmacy. **TRIPARTITE AFFAIR:** Members of the Bournemouth, Portsmouth and Southampton Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society discuss Council reconstitution at annual Southern-area conference.



CIVIC HONOURS: Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference are given a welcome by the city authorities at the meeting in Edinburgh.



TRANSATLANTIC AUTOGRAPH: Mr. M. Crane, South Shields, signs for an American hospital pharmacist colleague Miss N. A. Nigro, Los Angeles, as memento of the Amsterdam congress of the International Pharmaceutical Congress. **FIRST IRISH GRADUATES IN PHARMACY:** A new era in Irish pharmacy is ushered in with the award of certificates to first holders of new B.Sc. (Pharm.) degree at University College, Dublin.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Possibilities

SIR,—The advertising, on commercial television, of an aspirin preparation for "upset stomach" (a kind of massive-dose homœopathy?) has interesting possibilities. Perhaps we will soon have antihistamines in "pep" pills, caffeine in sleeping tablets, bromide in aphrodisiacs, aromatic chalk in laxatives and John Stonehouse and Edward Heath as eventual joint chairman of the Resale Price Maintenance Co-ordinating Committee?

"MUGWUMP-159"

Prescription Levy Problems

SIR,—Now that prescription charges are to be abolished, may we please have an authoritative ruling from the Ministry of Health as to how we are to deal with prescriptions that are presented on or after February 1, 1965, but which were signed and dated before that date, when the charges were still in force? Is payment or non-payment to be decided on when the prescription is presented, or when it was written? If the former, it will be found that thousands of people who receive prescriptions from their doctors in the last two weeks of January will hold them back, and bring them in February, to avoid paying the charge, and life in the dispensary will become hectic—to put it mildly! And what about the chemist who "forgets" (accidentally or otherwise) to send in all his January forms at the end of the month, but remembers them all right at the end of February? If payment is to be decided by the date of the prescription, these same thousands will wait until after the end of January before going to the doctor, and the surgeries will be crowded. That does not include those other thousands who would not go to the doctor when the charges were in force, but will now be rushing to the surgeries, wanting something for nothing. Again, life in the dispensary will be somewhat hectic! In either event we are going to be very busy. A proper and official ruling should be made on this point by a responsible authority, as a matter of principle is involved.

ARTHUR G. WELLS,
Canterbury, Kent

Advertisement Claims and Controls

SIR,—The following letter was sent by me to various organisations and Members of Parliament:—

I would like to have your comments on these not unconnected quotations:—

(1) "Gastroscopic observation has shown it (aspirin) to be a gastric irritant liable to give rise to indigestion and hæmorrhage, or, if taken repeatedly, chronic gastritis." (*British Pharmaceutical Codex*, 1949.)

(2) "Party time . . . eating . . . drinking . . . upset stomach . . . Alka Seltzer . . . soothing. . . ." (*Current Advertisement on Commercial Television*.)

(3) "All 'patent' medicine advertisements should be vetted by the Pharmaceutical Society (or some body appointed by it) before the event." (*My letter in the C. & D.*, November 21.)

The replies ranged from the sympathetic to the apathetic. "In the last week we have received a great many letters on the subject of 'patent' medicine advertisements. It is becoming increasingly clear to me that there is a great feeling within both the medical and pharmaceutical professions that the increasing amount of advertising of these 'patent' medicines is against the best interest of the consumer." "Taken in their correct context the statements contained in your items (1) and (2) do not conflict with one another." "As the law stands at present the degree of control which can be exercised over manufacturers' advertisements is not as great as could be desired." "I agree that there is a case for some control. . . ." "If advertising of drugs . . . is to be prohibited or controlled by some central body, it seems that we are on a fairly slippery slope and I am still far from convinced that it would be right to move

rapidly in this direction without considering carefully what the final consequences might be." ". . . there is at present no legal obligation, and no obligation under the Television or Press voluntary code of practice, for advertisers of 'patent' medicines to reveal possible deleterious side effects." "It is difficult to advocate censorship and at present I think we do all right to rely on the common sense of the man or woman in the street." "I entirely agree that a lot of 'patent' medicine advertising is irresponsible and bad, and more control over it is needed. If the Pharmaceutical Society can do this effectively I wish it would." One letter can best be described as pompous. "I must assume, for want of more precise information, that you are a member of the public and as such would find it difficult to understand the technical nature of the subjects which you raise." Pharmacists who are interested in the use and abuse of advertising would do well to get in touch with the Advertising Inquiry Council (49 Cresswell Place, S.W.10) an independent organisation, set up to represent and protect the interest of the individual consumer and of the general public in all the ways in which they are affected.

R. HUTCHINSON,
Charlton,
London, S.E.7

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

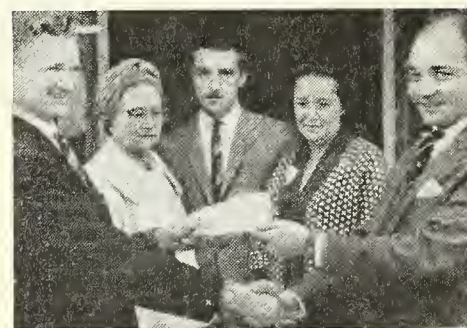
Sales Force Expanded.—Dreamland Electrical Appliances, Ltd., 30 High Street, Southampton, Hants, have doubled their sales force. The additional representatives are devoting their time exclusively to promoting sales to retailers on behalf of wholesalers. Each new representative is equipped with a van bearing the Dreamland name.

Big Award for Employee Suggestion.—A cost clerk at the Kodak factory at Wealdstone, Middlesex, has won £1,250 under the company's suggestion plan. It is the largest sum ever awarded to a Kodak employee in Britain since the plan was started in 1919. Previously the largest award was £600 three years ago. The employee (Mr. C. G. Horsley), received his award for a suggestion concerned with improvements in methods for the recovery of silver from waste material resulting from various photographic operations.

X-Ray Service for Employees.—Care of the health of the 3,000 employees in England of Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, London, includes an annual x-ray examination of all personnel (including the directors) at the company's three factories. For the past eleven years the examination has been conducted by Portable X-Rays, Ltd., Chiswick, London, W.4, a private company. It is optional except for kitchen staff, but 90 per cent. of personnel accept the examination. In 1964 cases found included two of tuberculosis, none of cancer, nine of chronic bronchitis and thirteen of minor pathological abnormalities.

A New Office Block.—First part of a two-stage plan of development for Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., Kings Road,

Reading, Berks, was completed on December 16 with the formal opening by the mayor of Reading of a two-story suite of offices in Basingstoke Road, Reading, at a cost of £58,000. Mr. F. W. Griffin (chairman of the company and managing director of The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), in introducing the mayor, referred to the retirement, on January 1, 1965, of Mr. G. G. Hammond, who has been managing director of the company since 1947. Mr. Hammond later proposed a vote of thanks to the mayor. The new offices house the company's accounts and invoice departments, releasing space for warehousing at the King's Road premises. Second stage of the plan covers the building of enlarged warehouses and dispatch facilities on the Basingstoke Road site.



£500 CHEQUE: Mr. J. D. Eastwood, M.P.S., Lancaster, one of the three prize-winners in the Richard Hudnut "Build Yourself A Bigger Business" contest, receives a cheque for £500 from Mr. S. C. Seddon (northern area manager of the company). Also in the picture are Mr. Eastwood's two assistants (Miss M. Alstead and Mrs. D. Bannister) and Mr. S. B. Jones (area representative of the company).



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Edition Twelve

THE twelfth edition of Chemists' Veterinary Handbook, out this week (price 42s., postage 1s. 2d.), reflects the considerable progress that has been made in the field of animal medicine since the eleventh was published in 1955. Within that period of eight years many new chemical agents for the control of disease have come into use. The subject matter has been revised to take account of them and in other ways, making it both comprehensive and up to date. Some of the older material, less relevant to modern conditions, has been omitted, but in replacement many new items have been introduced, all helping to maintain the traditions of the handbook as a reliable and indeed indispensable compendium of veterinary knowledge alike for the rural pharmacist and for the urban chemist in whose area are veterinarians specialising in domestic pets.

Doomed Signboards

A "BLITZ" on unofficial signboards erected by traders, contractors, and others on road verges, old buildings and even on shops themselves is understood to be planned by many local authorities for the new year. County and borough safety authorities are reported as being keen to remove any such signs or other distractions that have no official reason for being there. Planners concerned to safeguard amenity are also anxious to get unauthorised notices removed. The legal position is that advertisements actually within the boundaries of a highway, however temporary their purpose, may constitute obstructions, which no consent under the Advertisements Regulations could legalise. Advertisements near a highway though not actually within its boundaries, may become illegal "traffic signs" if they attempt to advise traffic on the highway what to do, for instance by an arrow indicating direction or by such words as "STOP" or "TURN RIGHT." Those provisions of the Advertisements Regulations which allow certain classes of advertisements to be displayed without express consent (advertisements relating to the premises on which they are displayed, temporary advertisements and advertisements on business premises) apply only when the advertisements are displayed on the premises to which they relate.

TOO ACCESSIBLE: "Drugs are too easily available to [hospital] staff. The drug cupboard is always there, and there is no need to wait for prescriptions to be sent in."—*Mr. J. Greene (chief male nurse, Moorehaven Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon) at a conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees.*

NEW BOOKS

New and Non-official Drugs, 1964

COUNCIL ON DRUGS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. *J. B. Lippincott & Co.*, Philadelphia, U.S.A., and *Pitman Medical Publishing Co., Ltd.*, 45 New Oxford Street, London, W.1. 7½ × 5 in. Pp. xxxii + 863. 40s.

THE 1964 edition contains thirty-nine new drugs evaluated since the previous edition; eighty-seven drugs have been omitted either because they were no longer available commercially in the United States or had been already included for at least a five-year period. Drugs are included for longer periods only when in the opinion of the Council, retention is warranted because of the drugs' importance in therapy. Within each subject head the monographs are arranged alphabetically and an appendix lists the names and addresses of manufacturers of the products mentioned in other parts of the book.

Shaw's Guide to the Resale Prices Act, 1964

LORD WESTON. *Shaw & Sons, Ltd.*, 7 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. 8½ × 5½ in. Pp. 69. 9s. 6d. (packing and postage sixpence extra).

A QUOTATION in the preface indicates this guide is "not intended to be a mere theoretical disquisition on price maintenance, but a practical exposition of the subject as governed by recent legislation." For that reason the guide does not only deal with the Resale Prices Act, 1964, but also makes reference to some of the provisions of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and certain cases that were considered under that Act. Lord Weston has produced an easily readable guide that should help those executives who wish to quickly assimilate the appropriate facts. In two appendices are reproduced the Resale Prices Act, 1964, and the Regulations as well as extracts from the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. An adequate index is also provided.

Readings in Pharmacology

B. HOLMSTEDT and G. LILJESTRAND (editors), *Pergamon Press, Ltd.*, 4 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1. 9 in. × 5½ in. Pp. x + 395. 50s.

THE editors of this anthology have endeavoured to select from the literature of pharmacology significant writings to illustrate the evolution of the subject and its influence on physiology, chemistry, biochemistry and other branches of medicine. The extracts, taken from works that span the period from the Ebers papyrus to the twentieth century, are linked by a commentary that helps to form a connected history of the subject. The opening chapter outlines that history up to the eighteenth century and is followed by one on the rise of experimental pharmacology. The remainder of the book is devoted to separate aspects of the subject. The book is illustrated with reproductions of title pages, illustrations and texts from the works cited, with, in the latter portion of the book, a predominance of photographs of the writers.

Any Business Questions?

I am told that to make a deed of covenant in favour of a charity will benefit the charity while leaving my own tax position unaffected. Is that correct?

IF you have unearned income on which tax is payable at the full standard rate, equal to the amount of the covenanted payment, the answer is "Yes." If, however, all your income is earned, and is less than £10,000 per annum (approximately) your earned-income relief will be reduced by two-ninths of the gross amount of the covenanted income, and your tax will be increased by tax on that amount.

I am fulfilling orders for goods which were placed before the imposition of the recent 15 per cent. import surcharge. The contracts are at fixed prices, and after I have paid the additional duty I shall have little profit left. Is there anything I can do?

BY section 10 of the Finance Act 1901, such duties can be passed to the buyer. Section 3 (8) of the Finance Bill clarifies that and makes it clear that in the absence of agreement to the contrary, the seller can add the surcharge on to the prices fixed in the contract.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 19, 1964

A LETTER from the president of the Irish Pharmaceutical Association (Commandant B. J. Anderson) informed the Council that it was intended to hold Pharmacy Week in Cork in 1965. A number of officers of the Association had been invited to Cork on January 4 next to meet a Cork group. The Council agreed to a request by the Commandant that Mr. M. J. Cahill (assistant registrar) should be granted leave of absence to attend the meeting in Cork.

Commandant Anderson had also written that his Association intended to hold a symposium in the College of Pharmacy at 8 p.m. on January 21, 1965, on "The Role of the Pharmacist in a National Health Scheme." Mr. Lovesy, A.C.A., had agreed to read a paper on the general economic principles involved, and each of the three main political parties had been invited to nominate a representative to outline the Party's policy on the subject, with particular reference to the rôle of the community pharmacy. "Should the Council wish to nominate a member to contribute to the discussion he would be particularly welcome," wrote Commandant Anderson. Mr. R. J. Power was unanimously appointed to represent the Council.

THE REGISTRAR (Mr. J. G. Coleman) stated that he had received a letter from the secretary of the Irish Drug Association (Mr. B. R. Smith) about the discussion at the previous Council meeting on the proposed new health scheme (when it had been stated that the responsibility for preparing terms under which pharmacists would participate, if requested to do so, was being left to the I.D.A.). Mr. Smith wrote that there appeared to be some misunderstanding as, at the meeting in July between representatives of the Council and the Association it had been agreed there would be a further joint meeting in September. THE PRESIDENT said the letter made it appear that there had been some misunderstanding. There had been a delay in making a decision. MR. COSTELLO said that since the previous meeting of the Council I.D.A. representatives had been before the Department of Health but he had been ill, so that the report that the I.D.A. had promised to submit to the Council had not yet been completed. MR. CASHMAN suggested that, unless they were asked to participate on acceptable terms, pharmacists should withdraw from any such scheme. THE PRESIDENT said in the meantime they could proceed to draw up what they would consider the ideal scheme. MR. MILLER favoured holding a special meeting to consider the matter. MR. O'NEILL agreed that they should not go as beggars to the Department.

A Scheme to Withdraw from

The mother-and-child scheme was referred to by MR. KENNELLY, who said that pharmacists had participated at an uneconomic figure in order to establish the principle that all medicines should be channelled through pharmacies. It had been hoped at the time that the scheme would be extended to other fields. From subsequent experience he wondered if the I.D.A. should not withdraw from that scheme. It was an insult to every pharmacist, he said. That morning he had handed out the last maternity pack in his pharmacy and was intending to write to the Dublin Health Authority asking for his name to be removed from the list of pharmacists providing the service. On the recommendation of THE PRESIDENT it was decided to await the report of Mr. Costello before deciding what further action to take in the matter.

MR. R. J. SEMPLE said he wished to correct a statement reported in the journals following the November meeting of the Council. He had been quoted as having said that most of the preparatory work on terms for participation in a National Health scheme had been done under the

presidency of Mr. Kennelly, "and as a result the local Associations had been neglected by the Council." Actually, while congratulating Mr. Kennelly on the preparatory work done in travelling around the provinces, he (Mr. Semple) had expressed regret that as Council members they had not followed up Mr. Kennelly's example by setting up a committee and calling on those organisations. He meant to convey that they should have supplemented and complemented the work already done by Mr. Kennelly.

Implied Criticism Not Intended

Mr. Kennelly said the report had caused him considerable embarrassment. A number of pharmacists had telephoned him and some had written telling him how upset they had been on having read what appeared to have been a criticism of his work as president. Unfortunately some had also got the impression that Mr. Walsh's remarks were critical of him when he had stated—"We have a new president and a new outlook." He knew neither Mr. Semple nor Mr. Walsh had intended the least criticism of him, and Mr. Cashman had stated at the meeting that he would resent any reflection on his (Mr. Kennelly's) handling of the position.

THE REGISTRAR reported that since the November meeting, he had telephoned Mr. Brady of the Department of Health, who had told him that the committee set up to investigate the possibility of organising a proposed central sterile service unit in the Dublin area had been disbanded in January. A recommendation had been sent to the Minister for Health suggesting the setting-up of a special committee to investigate the possibility of such a scheme. Mr. Coleman undertook to present a memorandum from the Council before the new Committee at its first meeting. It was decided to forward a copy of the memorandum already sent to Mr. Brady to the Minister for Health.

MR. MILLER announced that Mr. Kennelly had been appointed chairman of the Practice of Pharmacy committee.

The Registrar reported on the deaths of John Desmond Dillon, L.P.S.I.; John E. Harris, L.P.S.I., and Gerald Victory Boyd, R.D. On the motion of THE PRESIDENT, sympathy was voted to Mr. D. W. P. Boyd (director of the Post-graduate Education committee and organising secretary of Pharmacy Week) on the death of his brother. The following changes of address were noted:—Mrs. Alice M. Lynch, M.P.S.I., to Summerhill, co. Meath; Mrs. Christina T. Meyler, M.P.S.I., to 7 Rockville Road, Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock; Mrs. Finola M. B. O'Beirn, M.P.S.I., to R.M.S. Residence, Newcastle, Galway; Mrs. Mary T. Gallagher, L.P.S.I., to Gatehampton, Kerry Mount Avenue, Foxrock; Mrs. Esther O'Connor, L.P.S.I., to Lake View, Monaghan; Mr. S. S. Huggard, M.P.S.I., to 12 Park Avenue, Dundalk; Mr. P. A. O'Connor, L.P.S.I., to 25 Lifford Gardens, Ballinacurra, Limerick; Mr. J. C. Travers, M.P.S.I., to 111 Old County Road, Crumlin. Qualified assistants:—Mrs. Majella Fitzpatrick, to Woodside, Grange Park, Waterford; Miss Johanna Power, to 57 Park Avenue, Sandymount, Dublin; Miss Aileen MacMahon, to 10 Ballymullen, Tralee, co. Kerry; Miss Pauline Cusack, to 16 Hillcourt Road, Glenageary.

The following were granted registration in the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Preliminary Register:—Catherine T. O'Mahony, Ulster Bank House, Granard, co. Longford; Catherine M. Maguire, Eastpoint, Ballyshannon, co. Donegal; Elmer F. Kenny, 3 Cleggan Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin; Kathleen Gavin, Dundonnell, Taughmaconnell, Ballinaside, co. Roscommon; K. Dwyer, Coolahulla, Moyne, Thurles, co. Tipperary; Mary C. Humphries, "Aghadoe," Rockboro Avenue, Cork; Bridget C. Keogh, 7 Catherine Place, Limerick.

The licence certificates of the following were signed and sealed:—P. Coghlan; T. G. Cronin; P. B. Deasy; Carmel Feeney; P. G. Flynn; M. J. McAuliffe; P. M. Meagher; T. A. McGuinn; Ita Shiels; P. Stenson. The following were nomina-

ted for membership:—M. A. Hughes, 87 Main Street, Portlaoighise; D. B. O'Connell, Main Street, Swinford, co. Mayo; Mrs. C. Meyler, 7 Rockville Road, Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock; P. M. Meagher, 10 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin; H. J. Linehan, "Santa Maria," Ard-na-Greine, Ennis, co. Clare. J. Parsons, 5 Market Street, Monaghan, was elected to membership.

Marriage certificates having been submitted, Mrs. Finola M. B. O'Beirn (née McDonald) and Mrs. Mary T. Gallagher (née Kenny) (pharmaceutical chemists), were granted change of name in the registers.

The thanks of the Council were conveyed to Mr. E. Hassett, M.P.S.I., Wexford, and Miss Rice, Portarlinton, for gifts donated to the Society's museum.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. F. Loughman, M. Power, T. Harty, J. B. Murphy and V. McElwee.

Members present were Messrs. M. L. Cashman, T. R. Miller, H. P. Corrigan, M. Costello, D. J. Kennelly, M. J. Mulreany, G. C. O'Neill, T. B. O'Sullivan, R. J. Power, R. J. Semple, M. F. Walsh. Grants totalling £115 were passed for payment at a meeting of the Benevolent Fund which followed the Council meeting.

AUTOMATION IN PHARMACY

Brewer System and its use in the United States

DURING British Pharmaceutical Conference week in the past few years the pharmaceutical group of the Royal Society of Health has invited members to attend a meeting on a subject of current interest. This year's meeting at Edinburgh in September concerned itself with the application of automation to pharmacy and in particular to the Brewer system. Guest speaker was Mr. C. D. FRUIN (Elliott Automation, Ltd.).

Automation, he said, was concerned with extending man's sensing and deciding abilities, just as mechanisation was basically an extension of muscle power. Its value was in making complex situations more efficient where the limit of human capability to control a situation had been reached.

Human Decision Facilitated

Mechanisation had a part to play in the adoption of new techniques. Many routine tasks at present done by professional staffs could be taken over more effectively by machines. Tablet counting, packaging and labelling were examples. Automation did not replace human decision but rather enabled decisions to be taken on the basis of more precise and quantitative information than was possible by other means. Decision-taking depended on selected information being quickly available. Computers were particularly suited to making that possible, for 50,000 records could be stored on a spool of magnetic tape and easily scanned in five minutes by a computer. One reason for adopting automation was economic: health services could only be expanded by increasing their efficiency and making fuller use of professional skills. Releasing professional staffs from routine administrative and non-professional duties made possible improved relationships between the professions and improved service to patients. A second reason was the sheer quantity of new information that had to be absorbed and used if extensive research was not to be wasted. In applying those principles a number of systems had been proposed and tried in the United States for controlling and distributing drugs in hospitals, the Brewer system being probably the most widely used. It had originated with pharmacists at the Lankenau hospital in Philadelphia. The system assured the availability of drugs by storing them on each floor of the hospital in such a way that their issue was dependent on the input of data relating to the drug required, the

patient for whom it was ordered, and the nurse making the issue. A record of each transaction was made without the need for the nurse to make a requisition in writing. Wider application of pre-packing techniques was made possible, since the pharmacist could predict what drugs would be used by a certain ward during the following week, the container being identified



Mr. Fruin at the rostrum.

with a particular patient at the time of the doctor's order. The drugs were pre-packed in the pharmacy in boxes holding an average four to seven days' supply for a patient. The pharmacist was able to prepare the boxes at times convenient to the work of the department rather than making up a prescription at the time he received it. Peak work loads could thus be avoided.

Automation in Manufacture

In pharmaceutical manufacture automated techniques were already being introduced. As to retail, Mr. Fruin said he was not suggesting that automated "pharmaterias" would necessarily be the most useful development. Nevertheless, a wider use of modern communication and control methods (for example access by Telex to an automatic library of drug information) would perhaps enable pharmacists in retail practice to improve their service to general medical practitioners.

In opening the discussion on Mr. Fruin's paper Mr. A. G. M. MADGE, Plymouth, remarked that, with all the advantages of automation, the personal factor still seemed to enter. In conventional dispensing thoughts were to some extent carried over from one prescription to the next, thus providing a more or less continuous check. If something were to go wrong in the Brewer system, in which a week's supply was packed at one time, what check was provided to ensure that a

patient did not receive the wrong drug for a whole week? MR. FRUIN replied that he did not feel qualified to answer the point, but that the trend was to put responsibility back on to the manufacturer. A hospital pharmacist's job was to provide an information service.

Released for What?

MR. H. S. GRAINGER, London, asked why so much emphasis was being put on pharmacists being providers of information. If what Mr. Fruin claimed was true, surely the necessary information would be put on tape by the manufacturer. It would then become available to doctors and nurses without recourse to the pharmacist, who would then be free to turn his attention to "the more philosophical aspects of the after-life." The true job of the pharmacist was surely to check on the doctor's prescription, so as to ensure that his intentions were carried out, and to advise the hospital what drugs should or should not be used. Those functions could not be carried out if prescriptions were in a machine at the disposal of a nurse, who was not qualified by training to pass a correct judgment. In one hospital in which the system had been installed, the pharmacist had visited the wards to make an examination of the machines. That was a *post hoc* solution which he thought could not be generally workable.

MR. FRUIN declared that the situation in which the pharmacist saw every prescription did not exist even now (stock mixtures, proved his point) and could only be achieved if the pharmacist were present when the diagnosis was made and assisted in the prescribing. He was not suggesting that pharmacists should be replaced, but that the waste of professional skills on work such as counting tablets, which in industry was done by girls, should be eliminated. MR. J. A. MYERS, Edinburgh, said that in the United States the system had speeded up the costing of individual patients' treatments, but the high cost seemed to be a disadvantage in Great Britain. What, too, about non-stock items, for which provision had to be made even if the Brewer system were used? MR. FRUIN claimed for the system the advantage of the extended range of items it enabled to be issued to the wards. Cost, which (about £2,000 per ward) was not such a high capital investment in view of the saving that was effected in distribution.

The Markets in 1964

FIRMER TONE IN CHEMICALS; OILS AND DRUGS ERRATIC

THE year that has just ended was yet another difficult one for most markets, with trading dull except for occasional spurts here and there. Nevertheless, there was a distinctly firm tone in many commodities particularly in PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

The country's balance of payments went increasingly adverse and in October, following the General Election, drastic remedial measures were put into force, one step taken being the imposition of a 15 per cent. surcharge on most imports. BOTANICAL DRUGS were exempted, but all pharmaceutical chemicals (and quite a lot of raw materials making them, e.g. MERCURY, POTASSIUM and IODINE), MENTHOL, CAMPHOR, as well as all ESSENTIAL OILS, attracted the charge. The result was that prices automatically increased as new shipments arrived. A brighter side to the picture was evidenced in an Order issued on April 1 exempting from import duty about thirty-three botanical drugs and seeds, etc., that had formerly borne duty. Some price relief was thereby afforded on such items as CARAWAY SEED, MYRRH, LIQUORICE EXTRACT and COLCHICUM.

Crude Drugs		Dec. 1963	Dec. 1964
	<i>per</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Aloes, Cape	cwt.	245 0*	260 0*
Cardamoms	lb.	10 8*	24 0*
Cascara	cwt.	250 0	225 0
Cochineal			
Peruvian	lb.	13 6	16 0
Ginger			
No. 3 Jamaican	cwt.	775 0	560 0
Ipecacuanha			
Colombian	lb.	72 6	66 0
Menthol			
Chinese	lb.	31 0†	23 0†
Brazilian	lb.	20 0†	20 6†
Mercury	76-lb.	1,440 0	2,700 0
Senega	lb.	18 6	19 6

*c.i.f. †duty paid. ‡in bond. 1964 figures include surcharge.

CRUDE DRUGS of North American origin varied little in price from the levels of 1963. CASCARA ended the year about 25s. per cwt. lower. The crop of American LOBELIA HERB was so small that little or none was sold for export, leaving Britain dependent for supplies on the Continent, particularly Holland. Here again the crop was small and few spare parcels were available outside of contracts. SAFFRON prices rocketed in November because of the Spanish crop failure, and Mancha was valued at from 350s. to 400s. per lb., against 210s. twelve months earlier. ERGOT was another item to rise towards the end of the year because of shortages; by that time East European material that had been on offer earlier had disappeared. MENTHOL was a weak market, the value falling to the lowest level in years. Brazilian, which started the year at around 19s. per lb., in-bond, gradually appreciated to top 24s. in May; a fall set in during June and by August the price had dropped to 17s. Camphor powder was scarce

throughout most of the year. The price spread of Cape ALOES was not so wide as in some previous years, and the gum presented a firm tone for most of the twelve months. Scarcity of shipment offers of CARDAMOMS during the closing months lifted the price of Aleppy greens from around the 10s. per lb. mark to nearly 24s., c.i.f. COCHINEAL was short for most of the time and CARMINE prices moved up.

Jamaican GINGER prices, which had a big boost in 1963, held firm until the 1964 crop became available; they then began falling, and at the end of the year were about 230s. per cwt. less than in December 1963. Spot African root on the other hand rose from 255s. to 315s. because replacements were unobtainable for most of the year. Cochin material was rarely available on the spot but shipment offers were made for most of the time, varying from 212s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., in January to 370s. in September and receding to 260s. in December. Less interest seemed to be taken in IPECACUANHA than in previous years, possibly because most sources were offering during recent months. In AROMATIC SEEDS most items were quiet. Moroccan CORIANDER was more in demand than Russian or Rumanian because of its price. CUMIN and English MUSTARD prices rose when the new crop positions were known.

Peak values recorded in most metals duly affected their salts. From £72 per flask of 76 lb. on January 1 the price of mercury climbed steadily to reach £105 by the beginning of October and to a nominal £135 in the second week in November; at that level imports were being subjected to the import surcharge. In BALSAMS, Peru was 50s. up on the year because of scarcities.

Essential oils were freed from the import surcharge from mid-December. The high values recorded by LEMON-GRASS during 1963 were not main-

Essential oils (per lb.)	Dec. 1963	Dec. 1964
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Anise	13 3	10 6
Bois de rose	18 6	18 3
Citronella, Ceylon	10 6*	5 9*
Formosan	6 3*	5 6*
Eucalyptus 70-75	7 4	7 0
Lemongrass	11 0	9 0
Lime	52 6	68 0
Patchouli	24 0†	44 0†
Peppermint, Chinese	8 9	7 6
Brazilian	6 3	7 3
Sandalwood, Mysore	105 0	106 6

*c.i.f. †duty paid.

tained; at the end of March shipment offers were 2s. per lb. lower than on January 1; thereafter the price was steadier but the trend was still downwards. Chinese PEPPERMINT ended the year 1s. 3d. lower per lb. than at the beginning. Spot Brazilian oil moved up from 5s. 9d. per lb. to reach a peak of 8s. 9d. in June before falling back gradually to 6s. 9d. and subsequently moving up to 7s. 3d. American peppermint fell when increased acreage of

the herb was harvested but SPEARMINT planting, which had been cut back in the U.S. by 23 per cent., caused that oil to become firmer. CITRONELLA from Formosa was weak for the greater part of the year, whilst Ceylon oil kept firm until about August, when an easier tendency developed. The price gradually drifted lower till December. The Spanish oils LAVANDIN, LAVENDER SPIKE, ROSEMARY and SAGE all rose during the year. The troubles in Indonesia were blamed for higher PATCHOULI prices, spot rates having almost doubled during the year. Among the few oils to register falls were ANISE and BOIS DE ROSE.

The firmer tone of pharmaceutical chemicals already mentioned was particularly noticeable in a number of items that had stayed unchanged for about a decade, like BISMUTH SALTS. A number of VITAMINS, which had fallen substantially in recent years, also began moving up. Outstanding among the rises were VITAMIN B₁

Pharmaceutical Chemicals		Dec. 1963	Dec. 1964
	<i>per</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Aneurine hcl.	kilo	105 0	126 0
Aspirin	lb.	4 0½	4 0½
Calomel	kilo	59 3	105 0
Citric acid	cwt.	224 0	224 0
Cream of tartar	cwt.	241 0	241 0
Cyanocobalamin	gm.	75 0	63 4
Glycerin	cwt.	175 0	185 0
Nicotinic acid	kilo	28 0	30 0
Potass. bromide	lb.	2 5	2 5
Potass. citrate	kilo	5 7	5 7
Potass. iodide	kilo	23 0	21 6
Prednisolone alc.	gm.	8 0	7 6
Pyridoxine	kilo	550 0	707 6
Riboflavine	kilo	210 0	217 6
Sodium salicylate	lb.	3 9	3 9
Zinc oxide	cwt.	114 0	131 6

which rose from 105s. to 126s. a kilo, PYRIDOXINE from 550s. to 707s. 6d. RIBOFLAVINE, VITAMIN C and NICOTINIC ACID were also dearer though by not such a big margin. An exception in the group was provided by vitamin B₁₂ which fell nearly 12s. per gm. in September. Though several important items like ASPIRIN, SODIUM SALICYLATE, BROMIDES and CITRATES were unchanged, that did not alter the general picture of the market.

MERCURIALS, ZINC OXIDE and SILVER NITRATE were seriously affected by the higher metal prices ruling. The advanced rates for CITRIC ACID during 1963 were maintained but by the close of the year, with lower rates ruling for molasses, it was announced that the beginning of 1965 would see some price reduction. Most ALKALOIDS were firm, owing to shortage of the raw material as well as to increased demand. BRUCINE moved up from 7s. per oz. in November 1963 to 12s. in February 1964 to 16s. in the Summer and to 19s. in December. There was a strong export demand, particularly to the United States, where spot prices were reported to be as much as the equivalent of 35s. Stocks of QUININE became short and prices were high.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

EVIDENCE of liver damage attributed to tetracycline is discussed in a *B.M.J.* leading article. The writer quotes a number of reports in which the drug has been associated with hepatotoxicity, sometimes with death, particularly when administered intravenously during pregnancy. It is suggested that those observations emphasise earlier warnings concerning intravenous injection, by which route dosage should be less than the oral dosage, since the whole of the oral dose is never absorbed. It should also be accepted that pregnancy, at least when pyelonephritis co-exists, entails special risk with the tetracyclines. (*B.M.J.*, December 19, p. 1545.)

LABORATORY and clinical studies of cephaloridine by workers at Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey, indicate that the drug is bactericidal against a wide variety of organisms, and more active against *Bact. aerogenes* than any other antibiotic. Nineteen of twenty-five patients given a dose of 10-30 mgm. per kilo for five to twenty days gave a good clinical response. Congenital abnormalities in the site of infection were present in five of the six cases that failed to respond. One case in which the granulocyte count of a child fell to 784 per mil is described. The count returned to normal when the drug was discontinued. Otherwise the drug was well tolerated. Examination by a membrane-plate technique, assay of supernatant liquors of cultures inoculated with subinhibitory doses com-

pared with uninoculated controls and infra-red spectrophotometry of freeze-dried suspensions of drug and bacteria, showed the drug to be moderately resistant to penicillinases. Only organisms that produce a powerful β -lactamase caused complete inactivation. (*Lancet*, December 19, p. 1305.)

A SINGLE 1,000 μ gm. dose of a slow-release preparation of vitamin B₁₂ has been found by workers at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, to produce an effective remission in seven of eleven patients with vitamin B₁₂ deficiency, nine of whom had typical pernicious anaemia. The preparation was a vitamin B₁₂-tannin complex in an aluminium monostearate suspension (B₁₂-TAM, Genolvex-Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.). For maintenance the dose is said normally to be required every two months. (*Lancet*, December 19, p. 1311.)

MEDICAL aspects of oral contraceptives are discussed by Lord Braine *et al* in a review article. From their previous long use for therapeutic purposes the authors find no evidence that when used as oral contraceptives, synthetic oestrogens and progestogens cause neoplasms in women, nor is any evidence found that they permanently affect the pituitary gland or ovaries, or that they impair subsequent fertility. There is no reason to suppose that they delay the menopause. The authors state that risks of thrombosis, embolism and interference with liver function require further investigation. (*Lancet*, December 19, p. 1329.)

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent the number of appearances of the "spot" during the week

	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	W.&N.Wales
January 3-7															
Anadin ...	4	6	3	6	7	5	3	5	5	3	2	7	—	1	—
Andrews liver salt ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	—	1	—
Antussin ...	4	2	5	3	4	4	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders and tablets ...	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Beecham's pills ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
powders ...	5	5	7	5	5	7	7	6	4	5	3	4	—	6	—
Bisodol ...	4	2	2	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carter's little liver pills ...	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuticura ...	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delrosa rose hip syrup ...	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	—	—	—
Dentucreme ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dinnefords magnesia ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germolene ...	3	2	1	—	3	2	4	3	4	3	—	2	—	—	—
Gon tablets ...	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	1
Milk of Magnesia tablets ...	1	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	5	—
Nair ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Penetrol products ...	1	3	3	2	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phyllosan ...	3	2	4	3	—	10	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poli-grip ...	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procol ...	3	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	2	—	—
Radian β ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setlers ...	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Veno's cough mixture ...	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	—	2	—

EXPANSION PROJECTS

INSTITUTO Sanitas has installed pharmaceutical laboratories in Lima, Peru, representing an investment of over U.S. \$1 million and providing employment for some 500 persons.

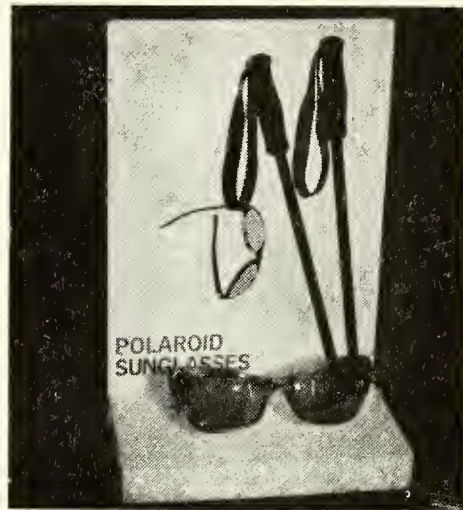
AS a result of growing export business of penicillin, streptomycin and Ceporin, the board of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., has decided to extend the production facilities at its Ulverston factory at a cost of about £600,000.

FARBENFABRIKEN Bayer, A.G., have signed an agreement with the United Arab Republic on the construction of a scientific research station for pesticides. The Ministry of Agriculture of the U.A.R. is making a site available at Kaha, 30 kilometres north of Cairo. Permission has been obtained for the carrying out of tests in farms throughout Egypt for the purposes of combating pests and diseases in the tropical and sub-tropical zones of Africa and Asia.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

Guide to Baby Care

A FIFTH edition of "From Milk to Mixed Diet" has been published and is available free of charge from H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., Harlesden, London, N.W.70. Its 49 pages are mainly devoted to weaning, but contain advice on menus, facts on food, when to consult a doctor, safety first, weight chart, and answers to many problems confronting mothers.



WINTER SHOWCARD: Available free from Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Queensway House, Queensway, Hatfield, Herts, is a new showcard (12 in. x 8 in. x 6 in. deep) featuring a striking ink-black illustration of two ski poles and a pair of sun-glasses against a snow-white background. Printed on stiff cardboard, the illustration slips upright into a styrene base which also holds a pair of Polaroid sun-glasses.

CINEMA ADVERTISING

ANDRE PHILIPPE, LTD., 71 Gowan Avenue, Fulham, London, S.W.6; André Philippe hair lacquer sprays, Advertising film being shown in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool and Birmingham.

COMING EVENTS

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Grand theatre, Swansea, at 2.30 p.m. Visit to pantomime "Aladdin." (All tickets have been sold.)

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

DALE'S (HAMPSTEAD), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Subscribers: Shirley Hart and Averill Hart, R.O.: 16 Wimpole Street, London, W.1.

GERMASHIFT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Subscribers: Thomas A. Herbert and Jean Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

LESTER & CAPLAN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of retail or wholesale chemists, etc. Directors: Ivan H. Lester, M.P.S., and Clive P. Caplan, M.P.S. R.O.: 141 Beeston Road, Beeston, Leeds, 11.

MARJORIE MUIR (SALES), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: Shirley Hart and Averill Hart, R.O.: 18 Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

PORTER CHEMIST (WINCHEAP), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and dispensing chemists, and druggists, etc. Directors: Bernard A. Porter, M.P.S., and Joyce M. Porter, R.O.: 52 Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent.

VIBRIM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Simon D. P. Rollo and David M. W. Simpson, 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.4.

WARD LABORATORIES (U.K.), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Subscribers: David B. Godfrey and Marianne N. Carr, 59 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

WILLIAMS CHEMISTS (SOUTH WESTERN), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Henry R. Thelwell, M.P.S., and Barbara A. Thelwell, R.O.: Liverpool Chambers, Worthing, Sussex.

WILLS

MR. J. H. E. BURGESS, B.E.M., M.P.S., 1 Clarence Road, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, left £10,548 (£10,497 net).

MR. B. B. J. COOPER, M.P.S., 7 Austen Paths, Elm Green, Stevenage, Herts, left £1,282 (£702 net).

ALDERMAN J. A. DALE, M.P.S., J.P., 1 Leadbeater Avenue, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, left £6,820 (£6,745 net).

MR. R. I. ELLIS, M.P.S., 62 Bonneville Gardens, London, S.W.4, left £8,425 (£7,170 net).

MR. F. J. EVANS, M.P.S., 29 Tavern Barn, Fowey, Cornwall, left £5,461 (£3,523 net).

MR. T. HARRIES, M.P.S., 16 Park Street, New Quay, Cardiganshire, left £54,666 (£51,224 net).

MR. E. G. HOLMES, M.P.S., Windyridge, Stretton, Derbyshire, left £43,252 (£42,760 net).

MR. L. D. HOWELL, M.P.S., 8 Gables-on Avenue, Brighton, Sussex, left £44,134 (£42,450 net).

MR. G. H. HULME, M.P.S., 53 Oakwood Road, London, N.W.11, left £3,912 (£3,837 net).

MR. A. JAKUES, M.P.S., 56 Kingsway, Bourne, Lincs, left £3,766 (£3,708 net).

MR. H. LOVETT, M.P.S., 8 Hill Top, London, N.W.11, managing director of Gedeon Richter (Gt. Britain), Ltd., left £16,174 (£14,217 net).

MISS JESSIE M. LOW, M.P.S., 40 Durham Road, Blackhill, co. Durham, left £10,909 (£10,819 net).

MR. F. LOWES, M.P.S., 78 Sunderland Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire, left £13,970 (£13,811 net).

MR. E. L. MANSELL, M.P.S., 69 Park Street, St. Albans, Herts, left £5,354 (£462 net).

MR. F. J. R. MARSH, M.P.S., 14 Farm Close, Ickenham, Middlesex, left £9,136 (£5,881 net).

MR. J. S. MILLS, M.P.S., 30 Sun Lane, Harpenden, Herts, left £35,815 (£22,966 net).

MR. J. S. MITCHELL, 2 Skynner Street, Nottingham, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1921, left £955 (£915 net).

MR. E. A. MULVILLE, M.P.S., 144 Segars Lane, Ainsdale, Southport, Lancs, left £3,252 (£3,196 net).

MR. J. A. SCHREIBER, M.P.S., 60 Westhill Road, King's Norton, Birmingham, left £10,010 (£9,807 net).

MR. C. W. SHEARMAN, M.P.S., Tetlows, Downham Road, Stock, Essex, left £14,125 (£14,012 net).

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 9
For all goods for use in photography (1)
MIRACODE, 866,353, by Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For dipentaerythritol being a chemical product for use in industry (1)

DIPENTROL, 868,196, by Walker Chemical Co., Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.

For preparations for dyeing and tinting the hair (3)

MAGI COLOUR, B855,509, by Rapidol, Ltd., London, W.7.

For all goods (3)

FEM-KLEEN, 861,778, by Ed. Geistlich Söhne, A.G. für Chemische Industrie, Lucerne, Switzerland.

For cosmetics for the skin (3)

COTY LINE AWAY, 862,296, by Coty (England), Ltd., London, W.1.

For cleaning, polishing and abrasive preparations and substances; soaps; stain removing preparations; preparations and substances for laundry use; and leather preservatives (3)

TUBA, B862,858, by Werner & Mertz, G.m.b.H., Rhine, Germany.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics and perfumes (3)

Device, 865,520, by Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

FIBERITE, 865,116, by Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Reading, Berks.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom (3)

MAYBE, 869,268, **SWOON**, 869,273, by Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, 7.

For all goods (3) and (5)

LANO-BELLE, 863,103-04, by Ed. Geistlich Söhne, A.G. für Chemische Industrie, Lucerne, Switzerland.

For all goods, but not including antiseptics or disinfectants (5)

RIGHT GUARD, B841,757, by Gillette Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

For schistosomacidal agents (5)

LORANIL, 845,447, by Winthrop Products, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

Devices with word ASTRA, 859,240-41, by A. B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Södertälje, Sweden, NOR-ECON, 867,840, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and products (5)
SEQUENCIN, 861,415, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

For insecticides (5)

Device, 861,751, by Raion Katori, K.K., Osaka, Japan.

For medicated fruit beverages for infants and invalids and for dietetic purposes (5)

CARELLA, 862,004, by Beccham Foods, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For antiseptic tissues (5)

MEDI-TISSUE, 863,493, by Multi-Packs, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For all goods, but not including sanitary clothing (5)

GOLDEN KEY, 863,663, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For corn, bunion and callous pads and plasters, foot powder, embrocation lotion, bath salts and massage cream, all being medicated and for external use in the treatment of foot disorders and discomforts (5)

SALDOR COMFEET, 864,171, by Saldor, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, but not including psychotherapeutic medicinal preparations (5)

STRITEN, 865,172, by A.B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Södertälje, Sweden.

For medicinal preparations in tablet form (5)
SUPATON, 864,904, by F. Roberts Remedies, Ltd., Bristol, 1.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," November 25

Process for the preparation of a substance with anti-peptic activity. Spofa Sdruzeni Podniku Pro Zdravotnickou Vyrovu, 979,433.

Processes for the preparation of steroid compounds and compounds thus produced. Roussel-Uclaf, 979,896.

Steroid compounds and processes for the preparation thereof. Roussel-Uclaf, 979,897.

Fused polycyclic hydrocarbon derivatives and processes for the preparation thereof. Roussel-Uclaf, 979,898.

Tetrahydronaphthalene derivatives. Roussel-Uclaf, 979,895.

Fused tricyclic hydrocarbon compounds and processes for the preparation thereof. Roussel-Uclaf, 979,898.

Oral analgesic preparation. Mundipharma, A.G., 979,909.

Preparations for the prolongation of clotting time in blood. Armour Pharmaceutical Co., 979,914. British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 6.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," December 2

O-hydroxyphenylaminomethanesulphonate salts and production thereof. Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., 980,002.

Amine and quaternary ammonium compounds, their preparation and their use. L'Oreal, 980,003.

Primary amines and process for their production. E. Merck, A.G., 980,008.

Lysergic acid amide derivative. Soc. Farmaceutici Italia, 980,016.

Hydroxocobalamin salt, its preparation and uses. Roussel-Uclaf, 980,017.

Anthraquinone derivatives. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 980,038.

Benzenesulphonyl-semicarbazides, preparations containing them and process for the manufacture. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 980,116.

Diorganotin dimercaptides. Cardinal Chemical Co., 980,120.

Methods of producing dry extracts of fresh herbs. E. Leikola, 980,134.

Methods and apparatus for measuring and controlling fluoride activity. Amchem Products, Inc., 980,157.

Ion-exchange compositions. American Cyanamid Co., 980,185.

Combined photographic enlarging, viewing and projecting apparatus. Narodni Podnik, Meopta, 980,195.

Purification of phenol. Hooker Chemical Corporation, 980,209.

Purification and/or concentration of material containing interferon. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., 980,227.

Aminoalkyliminodibenzyl compounds. Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., 980,231.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 13.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

STREPTOMYCIN and the genetic code. *New Scientist*, December 17.

BULGARIAN ROSE OIL in perfumes. *S.P.C.*, December.

THE ROSE ODOUR in perfumery. *S.P.C.*, December.

TETRACYCLINE hepatotoxicity. *Brit. med. J.*, December 19.

CEPHALORIDINE. Laboratory and clinical results with. *Lancet*, December 19.

VITAMIN-B₁₂ DEFICIENCY. The treatment of, with a vitamin-B₁₂-tannin complex. *Lancet*, December 19.

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES. Some medical aspects of. *Lancet*, December 19.

TRIAMTERENE. Action of. *Lancet*, December 19.

CYTOTOXIC drugs in bronchial carcinoma. *Lancet*, December 19.

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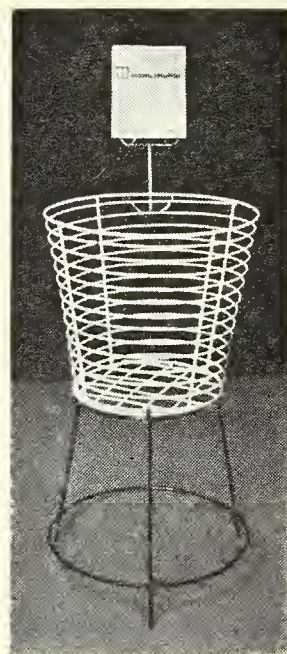
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CHARING CROSS GROUP OF HOSPITALS, FULHAM HOSPITAL, ST. DUNSTAN'S ROAD, W.6

Locum Pharmacists

required immediately. Applications to Chief Pharmacist. C 9725

HILL END HOSPITAL, ST. ALBANS, HERTS

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required for the above modern and progressive psychiatric hospital of some 750 beds. Post will be vacant 1st January, 1965, on the retirement of the present occupier. Three bedroomed, detached house available at a present rent of £2 5s. 7d. per week. Salary £987 rising to £1,325 per annum. Conditions of service in accordance with the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council. Post subject to National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations. Form of application from the Hospital Secretary. C 9729

DULWICH HOSPITAL, EAST DULWICH GROVE, LONDON, S.E.22

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whole-time, required. Whitley Council terms and conditions. Apply to the Chief Pharmacist, Dulwich Hospital, East Dulwich Grove, London, S.E.22. C 9737

NEWMARKET GENERAL HOSPITAL

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NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL, MEDICAL UNIT, MILL LANE, WALLASEY

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NORTHERN IRELAND HOSPITALS AUTHORITY

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OAKWOOD HOSPITAL, MAIDSTONE, KENT

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ROYAL ALEXANDRA INFIRMARY, PAISLEY

Applications are invited for the post of Pharmacist

in this Category IV hospital. Whitley salary scale. Applications, with the names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist. C 9742

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL

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Applications are invited for the post of Pharmacist at the above Hospital. Whitley Council salary scale with extra pay for evening clinics. Apply naming two referees to Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C 679

ST. HELIER HOSPITAL, CARSHALTON, SURREY

Whole-time Dispenser

required for duties in a Category V hospital. Applications, with details of previous experience and the names and addresses of two referees to the Group Pharmacist. C 9730

ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL, NORMANDY ROAD, ST. ALBANS, HERTS

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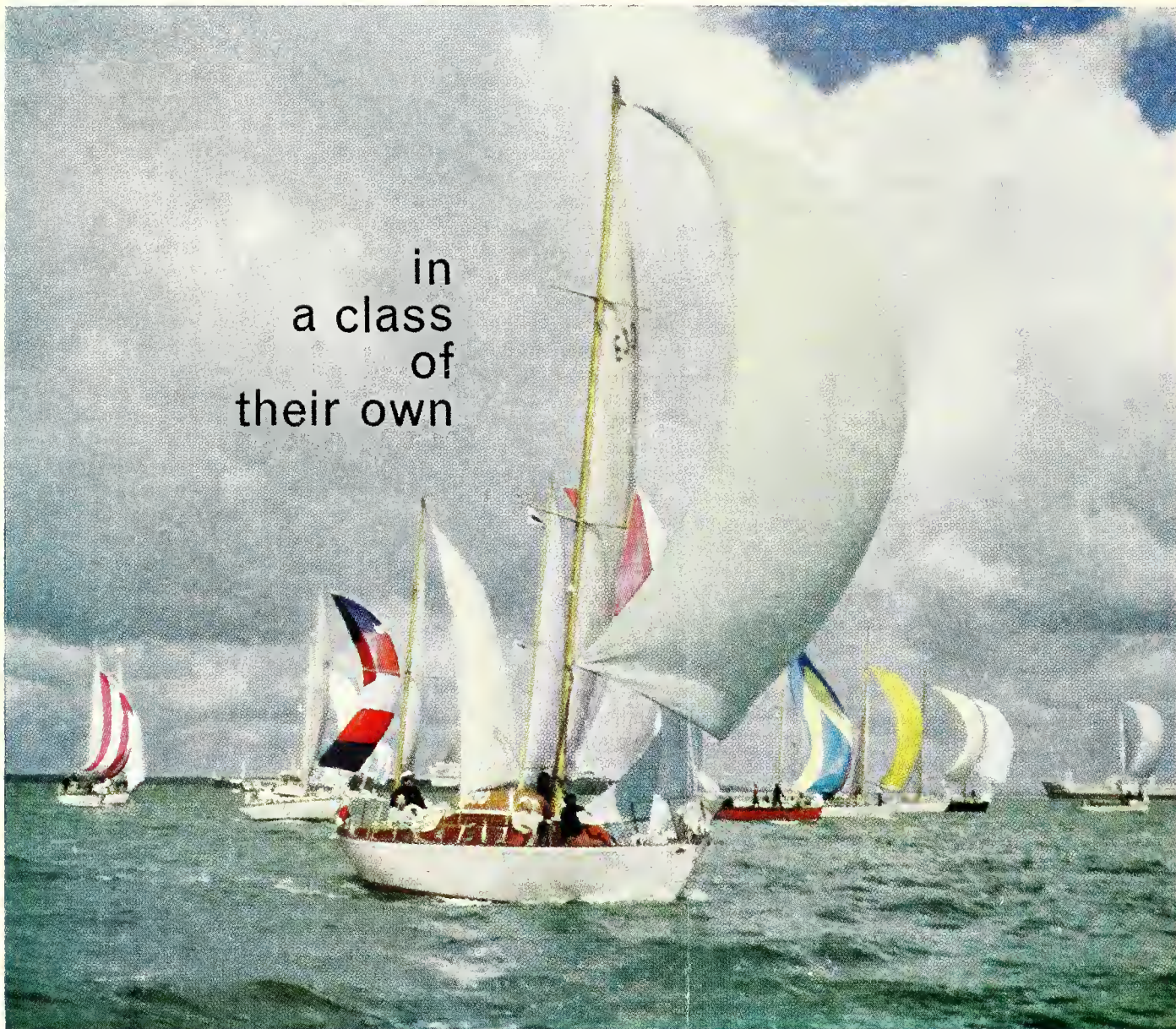
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